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ISRAELYAN REMARKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE CITED

LD212104 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 21 TASS -- The nuclear tests whip up the arms race, involve enormous unproductive spendings and create additional difficulties in maintaining the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, Viktor Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, told a scheduled plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament. On top of that, he stressed, the nuclear blasts constitute enormous danger to human life and health. It must be said that the USA has refused to hold talks on this issue for a number of years now.

After the frustration in 1980 of the tripartite Soviet-British-American talks, at which agreement was actually reached on the text of the treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, the United States has prevented the examination of the essence of that issue also at the Disarmament Conference. The main motive behind that is the stake placed on ensuring military superiority over the USSR, the course for perfecting the nuclear arsenals of the United States.

The Soviet Union has consistently and perserveringly worked for concluding an appropriate treaty. It has tabled at the conference the Soviet draft main provisions of the treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests based on the experience of the talks of many years and taking into consideration the proposals and wishes of many states, including in the field of control, the Soviet representative noted.

The USSR has been and remains an advocate of businesslike and serious talks aimed at achieving mutually acceptable agreements on various aspects of limitation of the arms race and on disarmament, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. This, certainly, takes also the goodwill of the opposite side. But, as Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out in his response to the appeal by Sean MacBride, an Irish public figure, "no few words have already been pronounced on peace and talks by the American side, yet all the practical actions of the U.S. Administration are in conflict with the proclaimed wish for talks, for an improvement of relations."

A fresh proof of that have been Reagan's hostile remarks. The text of the TASS statement evaluating the anti-Soviet pronouncements by the American President has been issued as an official document of the Disarmament Conference.

The cynical pronouncements by the United States President about the readiness to start bombing the Soviet Union have been strongly condemned by many delegations represented at the conference. The delegates of a number of countries point out that pronouncements of this kind undermine the possibility of conducting talks and constitute a serious danger to the cause of peace and improvement of the international situation.

BEGLOV ON OBSTACLES TO USSR-U.S. DIALOGUE

AU201244 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov especially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "How Is the Dialogue To Start Again?"]

[Text] It seems that one aspect of the responses noted Irish public figure Sean MacBride Nobel Peace Prize laureate, received from USSR and U.S. leaders evoked general satisfaction. This is the interest in improving bilateral relations, expressed by the two leaders.

At the same time, Konstantin Chernenko's answer outlines with absolute clarity the basic difficulty along this road, namely, the lack of activity on the part of the U.S. Administration, even at the present stage, the lack of any sign of practical deeds aimed at strengthening peace and reducing the military danger.

It is Moscow's opinion that because of unconstructive acts by the United States the following important foundations of general peace have been affected:

First. Washington's position of confrontation and rhetoric, which poisons the atmosphere so that any productive dialogue becomes impossible, has significantly undermined the general structure of East-West relations.

Second. The strategic situation, on which the general security of the world depends, is slipping more and more out of control as a result of the declared intentions of the United States to acquire by all means advantages in all kinds of weapons for conducting global war, including the possibility to threaten earth from space.

Further, in the spirit of the postulate "there are things that are more important than peace," the United States began in recent years to unceremoniously use its forces everywhere to interfere, to provide a military presence, and to export counterrevolution to Central America, to the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, while simultaneously deploying missiles in Western Europe and the Far East.

The U.S. Administration's refusal to respond to the USSR appeals and establish a moratorium on the deployment of new weapons testifies to the inability or rather unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to support the sincerity of its peaceful phrases with deeds. The USSR has made numerous attempts to steer things in a positive direction by showing personal example: Moscow announced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. (Washington ignored this signal); the USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on experiments with and the deployment of antisatellite systems. (The United States refused to reciprocate in this area and simultaneously demonstrated that it is not ready for constructive talks on preventing the militarization of space, as proposed by the USSR). Similarly unacceptable for the United States was the moratorium on the further deployment of nuclear missile systems underwater, proposed by the USSR in 1981. All these cases involved the most simple and efficient way of overcoming the arms race and strengthening the confidence of the people in the ability of the two superpowers to cooperate in the interest of peace.

The Stockholm conference showed with new force the fact that Washington relies on the threat of a nuclear war (not only against the USSR but against the entire world) as the "definite means" of cleaning the bill on a global scale.

Joining the Soviet obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on relinquishing the use of force -- including conventional and nuclear weapons -- this is an opportunity for strengthening mutual confidence that does not require long negotiations, but would doubtlessly cause a change in international relations and restore the sense of security. However Washington did not find anything better than to react in the spirit of its "automatic negativism" toward everything proposed by the other side. However, what is at stake is not only the relations between East and West, but also the fate of general peace. The Stockholm conference, which resumes its work on 11 September, will be a continuation of the test of the United States' goodwill, if any still exists under the present administration.

ACADEMICIAN BOGDANOV: U.S. CAUSES NUCLEAR DANGER

AU161511 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 12 Aug 84 p 4

[Interview given "at the request of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME" by Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy chairman of the Institute of the United States and Canada at the USSR Academy of Sciences, to Aleksandr Bondar, NOVOSTI correspondent; place, date not given]

[Text] [Bondar] Radomir Georgiyevich, we are used to calling the Middle East and Central America the "hot spots" of our planet... Do you not think that our old Europe has recently also become a "hot" spot?

[Bogdanov] Without question. At the present there is no more complex political location than Europe, where so much weaponry has been accumulated and where the watershed between the two systems is located. However, it has recently become "hot", mainly because of the policy of a state which is located thousands of miles from Europe.

I would like to stress two factors: The United States is deploying in Europe new first-strike nuclear weapons, something which shakes the boundary between war and peace. Simultaneously, while speaking of the "illegality" of the established borders in Europe, the United States is tracing the road toward a military conflict. Secretary of State George Shultz found it appropriate to make such a statement in Stockholm, where the European countries are trying to outline the roads of cooperation under the present complex conditions.

[Bondar] In press statements of Western politicians it has been said that it is necessary and possible to learn how to live and successfully cooperate under the "shadow of nuclear missiles"....

[Bogdanov] It is precisely on the factor of provocation that some Western politicians and the U.S. Administration, which has an aggressive policy, rely. They aim at conditioning the people to get used to the thought that millions can be killed and burned in a nuclear war. The very atmosphere of getting used to the idea can push an unstable Western politician to try and solve all problems by pushing the button.

The Soviet position has been well known for a long time: cooperation and mutual understanding on the basis of decreasing the nuclear danger.

[Bondar] Recently, President Reagan started speaking intensely about his striving toward a dialogue with Moscow, simultaneously accusing Moscow of lack of goodwill to negotiate...

[Bogdanov] First of all, nobody can teach us the benefits of a dialogue. The present peaceful rhetoric of the U.S. Administration has unfortunately nothing to do with a real striving for peace. It places the problem upside down, as if solving the international problems created by the United States depended only on the goodwill of the USSR.

These are the facts: 10 months after assuming his post, Reagan's administration refused to begin negotiations with us on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. Only after 17 months did the U.S. representatives agree to sit with us around the table and negotiate the limitation of strategic weapons. Until then, the USSR heard nothing but insults from the U.S. Administration. Our attempts to attract the Americans to a dialogue failed.

When the U.S. Administration was forced by public opinion to sit around the negotiating table, it immediately started to put forth proposals unacceptable to the USSR. The negotiations took place without the United States postponing its programs to "modernize the strategic triad."

I would like to remind you that the USSR is being accused of lack of goodwill by the leaders of a state, which during the last decade has not ratified even one agreement on control of strategic weapons! The U.S. Administration left the negotiations on totally banning nuclear weapons. It did not reply to the USSR's appeals to negotiate on banning the moving of the arms race to space....

Because of its very nature, one cannot believe the sincerity of this administration's appeals for a dialogue. Please pay attention to the following fact: During the 1970's the U.S. nuclear arsenal used to be supplemented by three warheads per day. On the other hand, in the 1980's they plan to produce no less than 17,000 nuclear charges, including more than a thousand neutron charges. Is this in the "name of peace?"

Now the presidential campaign is developing in the United States. I think that President Reagan wants to gain more points in the presidential campaign by speaking of loving peace. In addition, he also wants to pacify the U.S. and Western European opposition to his militaristic course.

[Bondar] Many Europeans know war from their own experience, and this is why the anti-nuclear movement acquired such a following on the European Continent. I can hardly believe that the policy of nuclear apocalypse does not fill many Americans with indignation....

[Bogdanov] As a matter of fact, it is precisely the U.S. press and television that carelessly cite the total of the future war's casualties as if they were forecasting the results of football or baseball games. This is a typical American phenomenon.

For 200 years the United States has not known a destructive war on its territory. For centuries, no conqueror has stepped on its land. Its neighbors are not militaristically oriented. All this has strongly affected the American way of thinking. For them, war is something almost abstract. "It was somewhere in Europe" -- this is what the majority of them know about World War II. They have always fought whenever and wherever they have wanted, but always far away from home.

In the United States there has never been destruction or scorched earth. This is the source of the lighthearted approach of many Americans toward the danger of war. It is paradoxical, but for many of them war is connected, first of all, with cutting off telephone connections and difficulties supplying food and fuel; in other words, troubles which can happen at any day to anybody. That is why the film "The Day After" caused such a shock among the American television viewers. For Europe, which remembers the horrors of the last war, the film was not a revelation.

The present U.S. Administration relies on this specific psychic characteristic of the U.S. people, and plays with the doctrines of first strike and "limited" nuclear war. It stubbornly refuses to take present reality under consideration and tries to think in terms of the late 1940's, when the United States finished World War II as the most powerful and least damaged power. U.S. political scientists like to call the present administration "ideologically oriented." For this administration, they say, the ideals of the "free world" are more precious than anything else, and there can be no compromises. As a matter of fact, however, U.S. foreign policy has been replaced by a series of anticommunist postulates and slogans. According to this administration, the confrontation of ideas can logically develop into a military confrontation. It actively disseminates the idea of ideologically justifying a nuclear aggression against the USSR. In this campaign, they utilize the psychic characteristics of the American people on matters of war and peace, a matter I touched upon already....

[Bondar] But the Americans are not suicidal...

[Bogdanov] More and more Americans are beginning to understand the precious value of peace. I think that, sooner or later, the strong sense of the Americans will stop the crazy idea of kindling or winning a new world war. I think that throughout the world, including the United States, people understand that a nuclear war will be a catastrophe for all. The alternative is peaceful coexistence, and a struggle with ideas, not with weapons. Otherwise, the world will step not into "The Day After", but into the "night after."

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM211043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Two Approaches

It is only a matter of days until the first month of fall. In politics the seasons neither usher in nor sum up the development of events. Yet the panorama of events on the threshold of autumn provides a vivid picture of whose interests governments' actions are reflecting and who is performing those actions.

The CPSU and the Soviet state and the other fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community have made the elimination of the threat of a world nuclear conflagration their paramount task. They have put forward numerous initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, strengthening the peoples' security, and preserving the spirit of Helsinki. In all its practical actions in the international arena the socialist community is demonstrating constant loyalty to the peace-loving course.

The past week has been marked by keen interest on the part of political and public figures and numerous mass media in the reply by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the appeal by the Irish public figure S. MacBride.

There are people in the international antiwar movement whose prestige is due to long, hard struggle for the lofty ideals of peace. Sean MacBride is one of them; he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1974, and 3 years later he received the Lenin Peace Prize. In his letter he expressed a number of ideas concerning the development of USSR-U.S. relations aimed at achieving universal and complete disarmament.

The reply from Moscow in today's complex situation, which is constantly being fueled by U.S. statements and military preparations hostile to peace, was particularly important since it again showed the peoples that they have someone to rely on as long as a power such as the USSR believes that there is no more important task today than preserving world peace. This determined the leitmotif of foreign reactions. The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its sincere advocacy of the idea of universal and complete disarmament and elimination of the threat of war and its readiness to normalize relations with the United States. (J. Linn), a member of America's "Livermore action group" mass antiwar organization, for example, has said.

Obviously, sincere and good intentions on the part of the sides and appropriate preparations are obligatory and would provide a really strong foundation for any talks between the USSR and the United States. Reflecting on this theme, the Italian paper LA REPUBLICA observed that "through their actions, the current U.S. leaders are doing everything to refute their own statements about being ready to hold talks with the Soviet Union." This is the essence of the matter. As for the words...

The U.S. President also answered Sean MacBride's letter. His reply was full of high-sounding, purple phrases suggesting that he is trying to personally establish a "more productive dialogue with the Soviet Union." But what he really thinks about it became clear to the whole world the other day.

Unmasked

Preparing to record his regular radio broadcast to the country, Reagan blurted out during a sound test the monstrous words to the effect that he had "just signed legislation outlawing Russia forever" and that "we start bombing in 5 minutes."

It is said that what has been written cannot be unwritten. But the spoken word is not like a bird that flies away before being caught. And the worldwide scandal caused by the U.S. President's hostile outburst is further evidence of this.

The representatives of the Washington administration, like the functionaries of the "campaign to reelect Reagan and Bush," would be happy to pour hundreds of barrels of oil on the troubled waters of public opinion. But where do you get it, this "oil"? The only thing the Myrmidons could come up with to excuse their chief was that: "The people will appreciate that the President was only joking." But no one can appreciate this.

"This appalling joke by the U.S. President made the blood of all sober-minded people run cold!" A. Vollmer, official spokesman for the Greens' faction in the Bundestag, said in Bonn. British MP D. Winnick urged Prime Minister M. Thatcher to "tell President Reagan that British people are not amused by his black humor." "Whatever it is -- the paranoia of being obsessed by the wild idea of destroying Russia, foolish dreams, or simply senility -- Reagan's so-called joke about intending to outlaw Russia forever is a threat to peace which we can no longer tolerate," the Australian paper THE AGE writes. LE MONDE of Paris frontpaged the following words: "It is for the psychologists to decide whether Reagan's utterance is a reflection of a suppressed desire or a wish to exorcise a specter that frightens him."

Pronouncements by Americans themselves are in practically the same vein, sharply condemning the President's "revelation." Are there not lurking behind it all the appalling props of Washington's militarist policy, suffused with imperial ambitions, which has long been careering down the path of state terrorism?

No, Reagan did not sign legislation "outlawing Russia." But is it not his hand that has invariably signed a record military budget in every year of his Presidency? It was in mid-August that a bill was pushed through the Senate giving the Pentagon appropriations for the deployment of MX missiles, the purchase of B-1B bombers, and other brand-new strategic arms systems. The same bill envisaged the construction and modernization of over 700 different military facilities and bases, more of them located outside U.S. territory than on it. Some $1.7 billion were approved for the construction of U.S. bases in Europe, where Pershing II and cruise missiles are being deployed. Around $1 billion were allocated for Pentagon "construction projects" in Asia, Africa and Latin America involving the creation of "Rapid Deployment Force" strong holds there.

The U.S. Administration's accelerated buildup of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons and creation of space strike weapons, together with the direct use of military force against independent countries surely helps to paint a true picture -- the picture of an aggressor, an oppressor, and suppressor of freedom! "In the Republican administration's first 3 and 1/2 years in power," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "the biggest peacetime arms buildup in U.S. history has occurred. At the same time, nuclear arms talks between the two biggest powers have been completely broken off for the first time in decades."

Old Songs

Washington's "crusade" against communism is playing a fateful Tory government repression against British miners, violence against fighting Ulster, the persecution of peace fighters in NATO states, the occupation of Grenada, and the murder of Latin American patriots. It is making a striking impact in the FRG, where primitive anticommunism has been a breeding ground for the revival of revanchism.

Revanchist groupings became much more active in the country when the conservative Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU)-Free Democratic Party (FDP) coalition came to power in Bonn. The "eternal yesterday's men" who make up the "league of expellees" brag about numbering as many as 2.5 million. It is true that the Bonn authorities simply "will not see" what the situation is. For example, here is a recent statement by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl: "I always tell every visitor from the Eastern bloc: let him show me the real revanchists in the Federal Republic, let him name them. I don't see signs of revanchism anywhere in our country. Certainly, there are tiny, vociferous groups here and there. But, as a rule, this is not a matter for politics but a case for medical treatment..."

Medical treatment certainly is needed. It is needed in order to surgically remove the revanchist tumor which has begun to grow again on a body of the West German state. Isn't Bonn Minister H. Windelen a revanchist? "By German policy," he writes in the journal AUSSENPOLITIK, "we mean actions and decisions by the FRG aimed at giving the German people the opportunity to implement their right to self-determination or to keep the way open to the exercise of self-determination."

Oh, that Bonn officialese, as dull as field gray, as stiff as a board! In fact, since the days of Adenauer it has signified a demand for the "absorption" of the GDR and liquidation of the German socialist state -- which the Mr Windelens cannot have, of course. But revanchism is visible there with the naked eye. Can all these questions remain "open" and the problems "unresolved" as far as the FRG cabinet members are concerned? What kind of political vacuum do you have to be in to "forget" the fundamental tenets of the Helsinki Final Act and the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries recording Europe's postwar realities!

Incidentally, the 14th anniversary of one of those treaties -- the Moscow treaty -- was celebrated the other day. The treaty was an important stage on the path of normalizing relations between the USSR and the FRG and gave strong impetus to the entire detente process in Europe. But should one avoid the unpleasant fact that a whole series of circumstances is currently clouding relations between the two states -- and the Soviet side is certainly not to blame for this. Does the deployment on FRG territory of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, targeted on the USSR and its allies, accord with the spirit and letter of the treaty? Contrary to the spirit of detente, the Western European Union Council adopted a decison at Bonn's insistence lifting the last restrictions on the production of armaments in the FRG, including long-range strategic bombers and missiles.

The intensification of the revanchist onslaught in the country is an aggravating circumstance. The present leaders talk about their willingness to observe the tenets of the Moscow treaty (as evidenced by the recent August statement by the FRG Government). but life shows that today in Bonn words and deeds often diverge.

For Equality and Cooperation

Last week, the people of friendly India celebrated the 37th anniversary of independence. Sincerely delighted with the great country's successes, Soviet people want to see it strong and flourishing in the future, enjoying great international prestige.

Broad circles of the Indian public see ties with the Soviet Union as a model of relations between states with different social systems, as an example to other countries of organization of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The imperialist powers' behavior toward the developing states and their economies, trade, and finance presents a truly striking contrast.

The 4th General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is being held in Vienna at the moment. Most of the speeches are voicing the same conclusion: The normal development, even the actual survival of young, independent states is being threatened by the aggressive militarist course of imperialist circles, above all the United States and the arms race imposed by them, which is devouring massive material and intellectual resources.

A fierce political struggle broke out at the UNIDO conference during the elaboration of the resolutions and final documents. Once again, as has happened many times before at international economic forums, Washington was the loudest of the obstructionists. The U.S. delegation, in conjunction with its closest allies, is blocking the adoption of just decisions. The imperialist states are using pressure in an effort to emasculate the socialist and developing countries' constructive proposals.

The United States, for example, is refusing point-blank to acknowledge the direct link between disarmament and development, as well as the need to maintain peace, as the chief condition for attaining progress in the sphere of strengthening scientific and technical potential and accelerating the development of manpower resources, energy, and agriculture. To offset the position of the young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Western representatives obstinately put forward a thesis they know to be futile -- the thesis of the paramount role of spontaneous market forces -- and try to belittle the role of the state sector in the formation of the national economy.

There is nothing enigmatic about this approach. After all, the imperialist states are ruthlessly exploiting the developing countries and making them bear the disastrous consequences of the capitalist system's economic crises, inflation, and other upheavals whose "epicenter" is the West's industrially developed "mother countries." The scale of this "quiet" plunder of the developing countries is made blatantly obvious by the massive amounts of foreign debt and interest payments that are placing the victims of imperialist diktat on the brink of financial and economic disaster.

Commenting on the world conference on population, which ended last week in Moscow, a French observer noted that the greatest concern is due not to the fact that in a century the world's population will have doubled to 10 billion but to the fact that 8 billion of them will live in developing countries if present conditions persist.

That's something to destroy the equanimity of the society of capital and exploitation! The peoples of young free states are not going to allow the imperialists to go on fleecing them, to keep them in a state of poverty and submission forever. History will deal harshly with those who pursue neocolonialist expansion in Asian, African and Latin American countries, who for decades have sabotaged the formation of their national economies in the avid desire to maintain the monopolies' fabulous and essentially criminal profits.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. STANCE AT POPULATION CONFERENCE

PM220843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Great Contribution"]

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug — The World Population Conference has ended work here.

In the unanimous opinion of the delegates from over 140 countries, the conference made a great contribution to implementing the main provisions of the world plan of action in the population sphere adopted at the first such meeting 10 years ago in Bucharest. The conference approved the main committee's report, which contains recommendations for the plan's subsequent implementation. It specifically stresses that at the present stage the struggle for peace, security, and disarmament and all-around promotion of the expansion and deepening of cooperation among states, without which the goals of a humane demographic policy and socioeconomic development cannot be attained, are taking on the utmost significance for the international community.

On the final day of the conference's work, A.V. Nevzorov, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration and head of the Soviet delegation, criticized the U.S. delegation's obstructionist stance and the leading capitalist power's aggressive policy toward the developing countries. He noted that the U.S. delegation's actions were aimed at undermining the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding established at the forum.

SHISHLO CONDEMNS WEST'S POSITION ON LOS AGREEMENT

LD211621 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

Participants of the second session of the preparatory commission for an international organ on the sea bed and an international tribunal on the Law of the Sea, being held in the Palace of Nations here, criticized an agreement -- an interim accord on deep areas of the sea-bed -- signed by the USA, Britain, the FRG, France, Japan, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands in Geneva on August 3 this year. They pointed out that as a matter of fact this agreement is meant to replace the preparatory commission and part two of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea which lays down a regime for prospecting and mining resources in the international area of the sea-bed. This illegal action, taken by the USA and its allies in the interests of international consortiums, caused especially great concern among developing countries.

Their concern is well justified because this separate agreement practically sanctions the division of most promising sections of the international area of the sea-bed among eight imperialist powers and transnational companies (with the lion's share going to American companies). The agreement lays down general principles of prospecting and development of the resources of the international area of the sea-bed favourable only to private companies. Moreover this "mini-treaty" opens the way for Western monopolies to begin, immediately after the agreement becomes effective on September 3 this year, practical actions to seize the area of the sea-bed and its resources which were declared by the U.N. to be the common heritage of mankind.

As was stated in a talk with the TASS correspondent by Algeria's representative Amar Damuche, developing countries are against the illegal deal of eight Western countries, based on national legislation and reciprocal agreements, which claim to regulate activities in the sphere of deep-water sea bed areas. "Group-77", he stressed, firmly believes that such an agreement is contrary to the letter and spirit of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea and is juridically an illegal document.

In circles of the session it is believed that realization of the "mini-agreement" of eight Western powers would in practice fully bar developing countries from participation in prospecting for and development of resources of the international seabed area and all benefits linked with those activities, since as is designed by the participants in the separate deal, these resources should wholly be at the disposal of a number of transnational corporations.

In this case, naturally, illusory will become the hopes of developing countries that the activities of the international organ on the seabed will be an important contribution to realisation in practice of a new economic order, and the prospects and the very foundation of equitable and mutually beneficial international cooperation in developing the resources of the international seabed area would be seriously undermined.

In many developing countries they realise the need to give a firm rebuff to that policy of the United States and some of its allies and to adopt at the session, as the first urgent step, a resolution on non-recognition of Western countries' August 3 agreement, a resolution which would be a barrier to illegal and uncontrolled squandering by transnational corporations of seabed resources, proclaimed in the convention as belonging to the whole of mankind.

UN SESSION ON INDIAN OCEAN OPENS IN NEW YORK

LD211950 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The scheduled session of the U.N. ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has opened in New York. It is to complete preparations for an international conference scheduled to be held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) in the first half of 1985. The international conference is to become the starting point in implementing the idea of turning that ocean into a zone of peace.

It is apt to recall that notwithstanding the sabotage and obstructionist actions by the USA and its allies, the preceding session of the ad hoc committee succeeded in making a number of positive steps for the implementation of the recommendation of the U.N. General Assembly on completing preparations for the holding of a conference on schedule. The draft agenda proposed by the non-aligned countries mirrors their striving to concentrate the attention of that international forum on outlining practical measures to limit military activities in the Indian Ocean. A contribution to the successful completion of preparations for the conference has been made by the USSR and the other socialist countries. Had it not been for the resistance of the Western powers, the ad hoc committee could have already endorsed the agenda.

This time again the participants in the scheduled session of the ad hoc committee got together feeling great concern over the attempts of the United States and the other Western countries at putting up obstacles in the way to the Colombo forum. They cannot help feeling alarm over the continuing massive escalation of the military presence of the imperialist powers in one of the world's biggest ocean areas, which is designed to add strength to the neocolonialist claims of these powers to that region. One-two aircraft carrier groups of the United States from among the Sixth and Seventh Operational Fleets with almost 200 aircraft, including nuclear weapons carriers, permanently stay in the Indian Ocean. American nuclear-powered submarines with nuclear weapons on board ply in the waters of the ocean, while "B-52" strategic bombers are in flight. They keep in their sights 19 Asian and African states, which the United States "covered" with the sphere of actions of the Central Command (Centcom), specially created for that region.

The whole of that region is enmeshed in tens of military bases and strongpoints keeping watch over the imperialist interests of the United States and its allies. The highly important Diego Garcia base is now being turned into a big nuclear arsenal, into a base for the United States interventionist rapid deployment corps in the region. The administration is planning to spend within the next few years twice as much as was planned earlier on building up military presence in that area.

The United States is trying to justify the creation in the Indian Ocean of a new area of forward basing of the U.S. strategic force by reference to "Soviet military threat". But nothing can be further from the truth. Suffice it to recall who initiated and continues initiating military preparations in that area, who unilaterally frustrated several years ago the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean and everything will get to its right place.

As far as the USSR is concerned, its stand on the issue of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is clear. It favours taking immediately, without waiting for the convocation of a conference in Colombo practical measures to reduce the dangerous level of tensions in that part of the world, that all states using the waters of the Indian Ocean should refrain from any steps that can complicate the situation there. As was in the past the Soviet Union is prepared to make at the current ad hoc committee session its positive contribution to resolving the question of convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean and turning it into a zone of genuine peace free from military rivalries.

PACIFIC SUMMIT'S ANTINUCLEAR STANCE LAUDED

PM211151 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Aug 84 p 3

[Boris Zaytsev "Commentator's Opinion": "Against Nuclear Death"]

[Text] A regional conference of Pacific states in which the heads of government of 18 community [sodruzhestvo] countries took part has ended in Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea. Its participants focused their attention on the question of creating a "nuclear-free zone" in the Pacific and on the struggle for peace and disarmament.

This agenda was no accident. It reflects the mood of the region's public, which actively opposes the U.S. attempt to transform the south Pacific into a bridgehead for its nuclear preparations. Recently, D. Lange, head of the New Zealand Labor Government which came to power in July, announced his intention of banning U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board from calling at its ports or using its territorial waters. This provoked open irritation in the White House, which began to exert unconcealed pressure on the country.

So the Reagan administration resolved to use the regional conference to try to dissuade New Zealand from steps that the United States does not like. On the orders of his patrons across the ocean, Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke cautioned his New Zealand colleague against making decisions which, according to him, threaten the existence of the ANZUS bloc that unites the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. However, D. Lange rebuffed these flagrant attempts to pressure him.

D. Lange's stance was approved by most of the conference delegates. Now, with Wellington's adoption of an antinuclear course, Papua New Guinea Prime Minister M. Somare noted, a real possibility has emerged for the region's countries to restrict nuclear preparations in the Pacific.

This opinion among the forum participants was also reflected in the concluding communique. The document stresses the Pacific countries' determination to oppose the transformation of that region into a nuclear testing ground and the U.S. and Japanese plans to use the Pacific as a dump for radioactive waste. The conference delegates also condemned France's conducting nuclear tests on Mururoa Atoll and demanded that they be stopped immediately.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Korionov on Platform

PM211350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Platform of Aggression and Piracy"]

[Text] Hostility toward the cause of peace and international cooperation fed by malicious anti-Sovietism and rabid anticommunism suffuses the entire policy of the current U.S. Administration. The attempt made recently to cover up this dangerous course of confrontation was nullified by the provocative statement of unparalleled irresponsibility made by R. Reagan during a radio voice test. It graphically showed the world who determines the political line of the most important capitalist power.

The other day, the world public received documentary confirmation that the present U.S. Administration has no intention whatever of putting its peace-loving words into practice and would like to continue its course of exacerbating international relations.

I am referring to the ruling U.S. Republican Party's draft election platform, submitted to its convention, which opened yesterday in Dallas. It is well known that leading figures in the present U.S. Administration directly participated in compiling this "document" and it reflects, in a concentrated form, the true goals of those who are currently in power in Washington and wish to stay there for another 4 years.

"The Future of Our Foreign Policy" is the heading of the first section of the draft election program. How is this future painted? It would be useless to look here for any constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace or even clearing the way for a normalization of relations with the USSR and resolving interstate problems around the negotiating table.

There is only belligerent chauvinism and a brandishing of the military big stick before other states and peoples. "America is the number one country," the Republican bosses state pompously. "America makes no apology for its foreign policy." What is the essence of that policy? It is not being hidden; on the contrary, it is being trumpeted. "President Reagan," the draft's authors claim, "insisted on production of the MX and Trident II missiles and a new small missile. They are intended to inflict strikes... across the entire range of Soviet military might."

The peace-loving phraseology is being discarded and the course of preparing for war openly proclaimed. Republican ideologues have only a visceral hatred of the Soviet Union and the peoples defending their freedom and political and economic independence. The advocates of the U.S. imperialist monopolies, justifying the "crusade" against socialism, dub our country the "Soviet empire" and allege that "today the Soviet Union represents the main threat to our democratic institutions." Needless to say, they keep quiet about the fact that an all-out campaign against the vestiges of bourgeois democracy in the United States is actually being conducted by the present administration itself.

The authors of the document aim their indefatigable malice toward the land of the soviets and the socialist community states that they even venture to draw some kind of parallel between the USSR and...the "Nazi Reich." What is this but cynical mockery of the memory of the 20 million whom we sacrificed on the altar of victory over Hitlerite fascism?!

All the premises of the platform's compilers are based on a crude falsification of history and modern reality.

Karl Marx once warned: "Ignorance is a demonic force and we fear it will be the cause of many more tragedies." Ignorance veritably leaps out of virtually every sentence in the aforesaid "document." As usual in Washington, all modern changes in favor of genuine democracy and social progress are termed the result of the "intrigues of Moscow" and "communists."

It turns out that it was not the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, nor its provocations against socialist Cuba and the intervention in Grenada, nor the White House backing for the antipeople regime in El Salvador that created the dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean but..."the threat from the Soviet Union and Cuba"! The mockery of the facts perpetrated by the platform's authors reaches the point where they shamelessly claim that: "President Reagan is helping the Salvadoran people." "Welcoming the liberation of Grenada," they cynically state that U.S. actions in Grenada are "an example to the entire world."

All countries that do not wish to live according to the American way and travel the path chosen by their peoples are a target for U.S. imperialism's threats. This means not only Cuba and Nicaragua, but also the SRV, Syria, Libya, and other states defending their independence and sovereignty.

The entire world knows that the main cuase of tension in the Near East is the armed aggression of Israel, which is backed by Washington. Does the latter intend to review its policy, which has brought so much grief and disaster to the Palestinians and the peoples of Lebanon and other Arab countries? Hardly! On the contrary, it is openly stated that in the Near East, "our strategic relations with Israel continue to be the basis for the defense of peace." Furthermore: "We are laying the foundations for the creation of an Israeli-U.S. alliance..."

The Republican administration's intention to enmesh as many countries as possible in its hegemonist geopolitical strategy can be observed in other areas of the world too. "We will retain our defense (!) installations in Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and the Indian Ocean," the Republican Party's ringleaders proclaim. They praise the Japanese Government for increasing military spending and call upon it to "increase its contribution still further."

Take what it says about the PRC: "The further normalization of relations with the PRC must be based on mutual interest in opposing" the Soviet Union. At the same time, the perfidy of the Reaganites' calculations concerning even the PRC emerges: After all, they do not even think of rejecting the "two Chinas" concept. "Ensuring the freedom of Taiwan," they state, "continues to be one of the most important elements of our policy, and we are ready to help Taiwan defend that freedom."

The compilers of the Republican Party's platform adopt the pose of "defenders of human rights" and state that they are faithful to the Helsinki Final Act and the UN declaration of human rights. This is being claimed by representatives of a country whose government still has not ratified highly important UN treaty acts such as the international pact on economic, social, and cultural rights, the international pact on civil and political rights, the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, the international convention on ending and punishing apartheid crimes, the convention on averting the crime of genocide, the convention on combating the slave trade, and others!

The hypocrisy of the authors of the "document" knows no bounds. They dare to label other countries as "supporting terrorism." But after all, it was from the White House that the well known Presidential Directive 138 emerged, which legalizes, on the pretext of combating "international terrorism," the U.S. Government's course of inflicting "preemptive strikes" against the forces of national liberation and progressive movements in various parts of the world.

Under the present administration, Washington has elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy.

The Republican leaders are essentially declaring war on all international organizations which do not want to toe the American line. "President Reagan," the platform says, "has declared that we will leave the worst of these organizations -- UNESCO." If "Israel is expelled from the United Nations, we will leave with them." "We will apply," the Washington politicians threaten, "the very same criteria to all international organizations. We will follow their activity and the results of voting in them, especially the votes cast by those member states receiving U.S. aid."

All this reveals the predatory teeth of those who intend to cling to power in the United States for another term. Their electoral program is a platform of aggression and war, of ferocious struggle against the forces of democracy and progress in the modern world.

Of course, not everyone in the United States or even in the Republican Party itself, shares that position. THE WASHINGTON POST states that the White House incumbent has launched his election campaign in a situation where the most important elements of his policy are being questioned even within his own party. Many critics of the President's course, the newspaper continues, charge that U.S. proposals in the sphere of arms control were intentionally tailored to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

As for us, the transatlantic troubadours of hatred and war ought to know that the Soviet people, who have honorably repelled all attacks of any enemies, are still fully resolved to defend their gains. Any aggressor who dares raise his sword against us and our allies will suffer immediate retribution. Our enemies, lost in the clouds of adventurist "platforms," should be reminded of that once again.

Sturua Views Platform

PM211401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Melor Sturua: "One Hundred and Ten Pages and 5 Minutes; on the U.S. Republican Party's Election Platform"]

[Text] When Congressman Trent Lott, who heads the committee for drafting the U.S. Republican Party election platform, was asked about its content, he replied succinctly and clearly: "Reagan will simply love this document." Mr Lott's prediction contained nothing unusual. After all, the draft platform was written essentially at the President's dictation by his ideological twins from the sphere of the extreme conservatives and "superhawks." The timid attempts by the moderates, whose interests were once expressed by the late Nelson Rockefeller, to at least "lick some shape" into the platform, bringing it closer to the realities of our day, proved futile. The preliminary public discussions of the draft were cancelled on orders from the White House. Senator Weicker from Connecticut, a spokesman for the moderates, complained: "To schedule just 1 day's debate in Dallas (that is, at the convention itself -- M.S.) is like inviting everyone to vote at Reagan's Santa Barbara ranch from 1 am to 2 am."

To avoid a rebellion among sane Republicans, the text of the draft platform has been kept strictly secret until very recently. According to Congressman Leach, "the platform was the biggest secret since the Manhattan Project." A curious comparison! Let us remind the reader that the Manhattan Project was the name given to work on the creation of the first U.S. atom bomb. To continue Congressman Leach's comparison a little further, we can say: The Republicans' draft platform is not inferior to the Manhattan Project in terms of secrecy or radioactivity.

The U.S. Republican Party convention opened 20 August in the renowned Texas city of Dallas. The weighty platform, containing 110 pages, was made public. Yes, Congressman Lott was right: President Reagan was crazy about it because the quintessence of these 110 pages is contained in the White House incumbent's blasphemous statement about the "5 minutes" before starting to bomb the Soviet Union, which he had "outlawed." The platform's foreign policy section is a veritable catechism of hegemonism and international terrorism promoted to the rank of national policy, an impertinent "justification" for Washington's imperial right to world rule, impudent interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, and confirmation of its adventurist course toward cranking up the arms race and achieving military superiority as the "material prop" for a policy of diktat, a policy "from a position of strength."

The very first lines of the platform contain a shameless statement to the effect that "today America does not make any aplogies for its foreign policy." It would be naive at the very least to expect this from Washington's "crusaders" who have arrogated the right to speak for a people who, as ABSOLUTELY ALL [capitalized words published in boldface] opinion polls have shown, do not approve of the Reagan administration's bellicose foreign policy course and are obviously concerned at its possible consequences.

But, of course, the thrust of the matter does not lie in the shamelessness and disgracefulness of the platform's tone, although that is also highly indicative, after all, it is not for nothing that they say the tone makes the music, the main thing lies in the essence of the Republican Party's fundamental document, what it promises the world and its own people for the next 4 years. The platform contains two kind of promises, demagogic and real. The former are promises of freedom, democracy, peace, goodwill, and other lofty matters acting as a blind, while the latter are a real guideline to action for the Pentagon "crusaders" and their allies united in various aggressive blocs.

The Republican Party's election platform, drafted by its extreme right wing, reflects U.S. imperialism's truly global appetites. The entire globe's dry land, water expanses and even space are declared to be essentially spheres of Washington's "vital interests." Yet the world already knows from bitter experience what that means: The Yankees' armed fist is brought down on these spheres, or the radioactive shadow of their nuclear missiles is cast on them.

The platform begins "from the top," so to speak, with Central America and the Caribbean. Having lisped out a few quick words about "freedom," its authors meaningfully recall that two-thirds of U.S. foreign trade freight shipments pass through the Caribbean and the Panama Canal, hence... and they begin overt threats against socialist Cuba and independent Nicaragua. It is "recalled" that El Salvador "is closer to Texas than Texas is to New England" and so forth. In brief, all Latin America is declared to be Washington's private ranch and the attention of the obdurate is drawn to the example of Grenada, smothered in the repulsive sauce of hypocrisy: There is allegedly "a colossal moral difference between using force for the sake of liberation and using force for the sake of gains." It turns out that the aggression against Grenada belongs to the former category! That is the invaders' "logic."

Although the Near East is further from Texas than Texas is from New England, the Republicans' platform merrily crams it too into the Pentagon's knapsack. After a clumsy attempt to vindicate the Lebanese tragedy, its culprits turn to a glorification of the Israeli aggressors, Washington's loyal gendarmes in the Near East. The platform provides for further intensification of the military-strategic alliance with Tel Aviv, the revival of the Camp David deals and the "Reagan plan" and abounds with overt threats against Syria, Libya, the PLO, and all those Arab states and organizations that refuse to obey Washington's diktat.

Asia and the Pacific basin. This region is also viewed by the platform's authors as Washington's preserve and internal lake. The main emphasis is placed on consolidating existing aggressive blocs and cobbling together new ones. "Aid to the frontline states," South Korea, Thailand, and Pakistan, is guaranteed and the inviolability of the U.S. military base system in South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and in the Indian Ocean is proclaimed, "for the defense of vitally important sea routes." The platform instructs Japan to considerably increase its military expenditure and urges relations with the PRC to be based "on mutual interest in countering Soviet expansionism," that is, on an anti-Soviet basis. Incidentally, we must stress here the platform's arrogantly imperious nature. It is drafted as though its provisions were compulsory not only for the U.S. Republican Party but also for all mankind! Well, imperial ambitions and delusions of grandeur have alwyas gone hand in hand, have always nurtured and provoked each other.

Africa. In their platform the U.S. neocolonialists promise to protest that long-suffering continent from "the threat of new colonialism," the "triangular axis of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Libya," that was invented by their heated imagination. In reality the platform proclaims the consolidation of a real axis: between Washington and the racist Republic of South Africa. A clumsy attempt is made to close its eyes to the policy of apartheid pursued by Pretoria and, of course, to open the sluicegates to the multinational monopolies' further penetration of the developing African states' economy. The platform makes no secret of the fact that U.S. "aid" is conditional on unequivocal political demands. Its recipients must embark on a capitalist path of development and obediently harness themselves to the U.S. military and economic chariot or, as the platform says, "emulate our values and ideals." Everyone knows what kind of "values and ideals" these are: The suppression of democratic rights and freedoms, the rampaging of racism and terrorism, the scourge of poverty and unemployment, drug addiction and crime, in brief, everything that is called "the American way of life" or to be more precise "the society of violence."

Naturally, the U.S. Republican Party draft platform assigns a central place to Soviet-U.S. relations and the closely connected problems of the arms race. The platform's approach toward Soviet-U.S. relations is utterly simple. It is based on Dulles' "from a position of strength" policy, which included just a small interpolation "police of peace 'from a position of strength.'" But this hypocritical interpolation essentially changes nothing, because it is the same idee fixe of U.S. world rule. The platform's authors make frankly crude attacks on the Soviet Union in the spirit of Reagan's speeches at Westminster palace and at his Santa Barbara ranch and declare our system to be an "anomaly." Was it not this passage that Congressman Lott had in mind when he predicted that Reagan would "simply love" the platform concocted by the extreme conservatives? It is beneath our dignity to refute this shameful slander. Those who composed it were obviously looking in the mirror, drawing a self-portrait, painting from a nature with which they are well acquainted, for they are painting themselves. On the other hand, expatiations about the "anomaly" of socialism reveal once more the real, and far from fortuitous, nature of Reagan's crude attack. It was not simply an "inappropriate joke" but also a reflection of Washington's innermost aggressive thoughts its delirious ideas of outlawing socialism and even dealing with it by force of arms.

The crude method of shifting the blame onto the innocent is particularly obvious when the platform's authors turn to the central problem of the present day, the problem of war and peace. They declare: "We support the principles and tasks of our 1980 platform which proclaimed the strategy of 'peace through strength.'" Some 4 years have elapsed since then. The United States has been frenziedly building its military might, but has this improved the prospects of peace? No, it has not. On the contrary, it is the race in nuclear missile and other armaments conducted by Washington which has made peace on our planet even more fragile. The existing approximate equilibrium of forces in the international arena does not suit U.S. imperialism. It is attempting tirelessly, albeit futilely, to undermine the military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the NATO and Warsaw Pact Armed Forces.

This insane objective is served by the Pentagon budgets which grow with every passing year, imparting a truly menacing nature to the inertia of the arms race. The principle of parity and identical security does not suit Washington because that principle is incompatible with its claims to world hegemony. It sees the disruption of nuclear equilibrium as the path to reaching imperial heights.

This approach toward questions of war and peace is in fact the real reason for the breaking off of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, those on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is this approach that is preventing the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe from advancing. It is this approach that is the basis of Washington's reluctance to outlaw chemical and bacteriological weapons, the basis of its hypocritical evasive action over the Soviet proposal to prevent the militarization of space. It is not for nothing that the platform lauds to the skies (unfortunately, the comparison is an apt one here) Reagan's "bold new strategic defense initiative", meaning the extension of the arms race into space and preparation for so-called "star wars." The platform proclaims the need to achieve military superiority at sea and demands that by the end of the current decade, the potential for transferring U.S. troops and equipment from one theater to another should increase 75 percent, that is essentially the total use of "the Rapid Deployment Forces." The platform speaks of the United States as "the number one country" whose armed forces should dominate the international arena. You can't put it more clearly than that! This is why the United States is being turned into a garrison state that views the rest of the world like the Los Angeles Coliseum stadium where the notorious 23d Olympics have just been held.

After all this, what bitter irony, what malicious ridicule, resound in the heading of the last section of the U.S. Republican Party's election platform: "A Secure Future!" A secure future? If U.S. imperialism's delirious designs, expressed in concentrated form in this platform, are implemented, the future of our planet will be in question, never mind its security. Indeed, the platform's authors interpret this future in their own way as "the elimination of disharmony" which Reagan is undertaking on a worldwide scale. We are sufficiently familiar with the nature of this "elimination."

There is a symbolic coincidence to which for some reason, no one has so far drawn any attention. President Reagan's provocative onslaught occurred precisely at the time when, in response to the appeal from the Irish public figure S. MacBride, he had burst into a lofty declamation about his adherence to the cause of peace and international security. Now the true worth of this "adherence" is clear to everyone. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to a similar appeal from S. MacBride state: "You write that the U.S. President's recent statements on the senselessness of nuclear war and the need to free the world from nuclear weapons open up an opportunity for serious negotiations. As you well know, the U.S. side has already uttered many words about peace and negotiations. However, all the U.S. Administration's practical actions run counter to its declared desire for negotiations and an improvement in relations. It is clear that there is no question of a change in the present U.S. position." The U.S. Republican Party's election platform offered to the delegates assembled in the Dallas Convention Center are eloquent evidence of that.

At one time, V.I. Lenin called the representatives of the Republicans' extreme right wing a "war party." And the 110 pages of the platform and Reagan's "5-minute warning" show convincingly that Lenin's definition is more topical and accurate than ever. It urges the people to vigilance in the face of the intrigues of the "war party" and calls on them to undertake resolute actions to defend peace and the future of our planet.

Kornilov: Policy of Force

LD211152 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Washington: A Policy of Aggression, a Policy of Militarism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more obvious it becomes what kind of political platform will be rubberstamped by the Republican Party convention in Dallas, Texas, the more it angers and alarms the international public.

And this is only natural. Indeed, what is the central, pivotal, thesis of the election platform of "Reagan's party"? It is Washington's intention to continue to rely on force in its foreign policy, on sharpening the confrontation with the USSR, on American diktat in world affairs. Although the nuclear arms depots of the USA are stocked to the limit, they in Washington continue to put into production ever new instruments of destruction and death -- nuclear, space, chemical and so-called conventional arms. The U.S. military budget for the 1985 fiscal year is expected to reach 300 billion dollars, a record figure in the history of the country. And the five-year "plan for America's rearmament," drawn up by the administration, indicates that the time is not far off when the United States will be throwing a billion dollars daily into the bottomless furnace of the arms race.

The present American Administration has on its record a number of moves heating up the world situation and increasing the danger of nuclear war. It was Washington that torpedoed the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments, blocked the Soviet proposals for preventing the militarisation of outer space, refuses to settle the question of a ban on chemical weapons and is sabotaging the Stockholm conference. While consolidating the policy of escalating militarism, the architects of the election platform of "Reagan's party" leave no doubt that the USA intends as before to oppose any measures designed to stop Washington's intensive material preparations for war. Was not this shown also by the recent militaristic prank of the U.S. President when he, reflecting sentiments prevailing in the White House, announced the beginning of a bombing of Russia in five minutes' time? Facts show again and again the real worth of the White House's talk concerning the "U.S. desire for a dialogue". Such statements were described, and with good reason, by Gus Hall, the leader of the American Communists, as a lie of a nuclear war hawk who is trying to pose as a peace-maker on the eve of elections.

The election platform of "Reagan's party" also makes it clear that its architects -- who have already declared almost the whole world to be a "sphere of American vital interests" and have institutionalised terror, diktat and blackmail -- intend to continue to interfere in different regions of the world, to undermine progressive regimes and fight national liberation and revolutionary movements. Afghanistan and Nicaragua, Grenada and Lebanon -- what country is next? To what other sovereign state are the Washington hegemonists planning to bring "freedom," American style, on the bayonets of their Marines? Against whom are they going to use new gangs of mercenaries, fostered, trained and armed by the CIA?

If one is to throw a retrospective glance now, four years after Ronald Reagan became the master of the White House, and sum up the foreign policy results of his administration one can say with full reason that during this period the USA has gained notoriety as the main source of war danger and that Washington's cherished dream to acquire such a nuclear sword that would help it dictate its will to other countries and nations has not become one iota nearer. It would seem to be high time for the U.S. President and his lieutenants to see that their dream of military superiority is a myth, an illusion, and that their policy of building up their military potential, specifically in Europe, far from strengthening the security of the NATO countries, the USA included, only diminishes it.

Yet the draft programme of the Republican Party shows once again that the present-day Bourbons from the Potomac banks have failed to learn anything during the past four years.

Dwight Eisenhower once said in 1952 that the only way to win a third world war is to prevent it. The present rulers of the USA have forgotten completely this statement. And it's a great pity. For Eisenhower, before he became president, went through a real war, and not a war acted in a Hollywood stage setting, and therefore knew well what he was talking about...

Shishlin: Anti-Soviet Platform

LD211857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. Republican Party Convention is being held in Dallas. News commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

[Shishlin] The Republican Party convention will end on 23 August, and it is perfectly obvious that the Reagan-Bush ticket will be going to the starting-line in the latest race for the White House. I repeat, this is perfectly obvious, and there will be nothing unexpected in it. But there is one curious element in the convention itself, namely the ostentatious self-revelation and self-exposure of the Republican Party and of its leader, the current American President, Reagan.

I have in mind the draft platform of the Republican Party, which is due to be confirmed by the convention. Whereas throughout recent months -- not without evident breaks -- President Reagan has been trying to play the role of peace-maker, adherent of a better working relation with the Soviet Union, however, in Dallas he is clearly taking off his make-up. Threats are pouring out against all parts of the world, Cuba, free Nicaragua, and other countries of Central America. In the Near East the strategic link-up with Israel is confirmed. Threats are being made against Africa, where the main U.S. client today is the racist regime of Pretoria.

As for the Soviet Union, it is proclaimed an anomaly, and it is alleged that the main threat to American democratic institutions is precisely the existence of the Soviet Union. In a word, American voters have something to ponder on, although, of course, there is still some time to go before the election date.

Of course, I am not assuming that the bulging document of the Republican Party will find readers in the United States itself; the actions of the present administration are visible proof to everyone that peace from strength, Reagan-style, is, at the very least, a new edition of the cold war with nuclear and dangerous consequences.

'Coronation' of Reagan

LD212007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The American newspapers are calling the Republican Party National convention, which has opened in Dallas and is to officially put forward the candidates for president and vice president of the United States for the forthcoming November elections, the coronation of President Reagan.

It has occurred to some of this gigantic show's eye-witnesses to compare Reagan's Dallas with Reagan's Hollywood.

However, the Republican convention, where a majority of participants applaud the coronation of Reagan, is not the set for a cowboy film: The cinema directors and actors only form the viewers' tastes, they do not determine policy. Unfortunately, what is written in the 110 pages of the Republican Party election platform expresses the essence of the present, and possibly future, course of the American Administration in both world and domestic affairs.

The Paris L'HUMANITE writes today that the most grandiose coronations frequently take place against a background of great poverty. Reagan's coronatinon is no exception. Reaganomics functions in one direction, from the poor to the rich. In foreign policy, which, according to statements by Republican Party bosses, America apparently does not intend to change, the course of the Reagan administration stands for international terrorism, elevated to the rank of state policy; crude interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples; the arms race; preparation for star wars; and crusades against the world of socialism.

It is symbolic that President Reagan's provocative sally against the Soviet Union was made not long before the opening of the Republican Party convention. Reagan's joke about bombing the USSR strikes horror into the hearts of our allies, said Democratic Congressmen Edward Markey and Don Edwards. Our allies and the people of our own country are seriously worried by the fact that you allow yourself to think about waging nuclear war against the Soviet Union, says a letter from these congressmen to the master of the White House.

This maniacal sally is, to many Americans, increasingly less amusing, as Reagan himself and his entourage continue to play it up. This is shown in the letters from many American readers to their newspapers. Here are some of these letters, taken from the newspaper WASHINGTON POST.

One reader, Kay Portney-Otman, writes that on board aircraft and at air terminals it is considered illegal to make jokes about bombs. It was decided that these jokes are far from amusing since the possibility of these criminal acts gives rise to serious public worry. If President Reagan had joked about a bomb explosion in an airport, and not about bombing the Soviet Union, the American reader writes, it would have been thought that he had broken the law and he would be subject to severe punishment, including even imprisonment. I would suggest, writes Kay Otman that the punishment for a joke implying the destruction of millions of people and for the extreme anxiety and even fear caused by it about the true attitude of Reagan to nuclear war, should be just as severe. And let us hope, THE WASHINGTON POST reader concludes, that Americans will come out in favor of such a sentence when they set off for the election booths in November.

And here is another letter: It was written to THE WASHINGTON POST by Edward Gutsen from Arlington. Since the times of Doctor Strangelove we have all heard fantastic tales about squirrels pressing the launch buttons of the early-warning systems. To explain: Doctor Strangelove is the hero of a feature film by the famous American film director Stanley Kubrick, a film called "How I Fell in Love With the Atom Bomb." Doctor Strangelove and the political maniacs in the White House and Pentagon are preparing nuclear war to see what will happen. Will the squirrels come to press the nuclear button? But let us return to the letter from the American reader. We have now received the first reports that have really frightened me, Edward Gutsen continues. To judge by appearances, there is a very sizable squirrel loose in the White House. I can only hope that this will not end up in misfortune for all of us and that we will not end up in heaven early, concludes Edward Gutsen.

I will add: All this would be funny, if it were not so sad.

Demonstrations in Dallas

LD212122 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Dallas (Texas) August 21 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

Mammoth demonstrations have been held in Dallas timed to the Republican Party convention, which is in session here. Thousands of Americans, who arrived here from different parts of the United States came to the "convention centre", which is the venue of the Republican Party convention, to express a protest against the militaristic, undemocratic policy of the current Republican administration. They demanded a sharp cut in the military spendings of the USA so that the funds thus released be diverted to resolve the country's acute socio-economic problems. The watchword of the day is "Vote Reagan out of office", "No to the nuclear weapons race." The demonstrators were met with armed police detachments, which drove them back from the "convention centre" building.

Already the very first day of the election year Republican Party convention has shown that its scenario written to the dictation of the White House, totally excludes any serious discussion of the acute problems of concern for millions of common Americans. The Dallas forum has been staged as a purely propaganda show designed to boost Reagan's image and demonstrate support for his reactionary militaristic policy.

The official opening session of the convention, which was in the nature of a carnival-publicity show traditional for the American bourgeois parties, was followed by numerous pompous receptions and luncheons, which took the whole day.

Officially, one of the main aims of the convention is to endorse the nomination of presidential candidate from the Republican Party. Yet, as a matter of fact, the question of presidential candidate was resolved long before the convention by the White House and the right-wing top crust of the party. This is going to be President Reagan again. The careful selection of the delegates to the convention gives the administration hope that they will obediently rubberstamp the decision taken behind their backs in Washington's corridors of power.

Reagan himself has not yet arrived in Dallas. He is busy delivering election speeches in Ohio and Illinois, leaning over backwards to convince the electorate that they are "better off?" than prior to his coming into office and it is in their best interests to elect him for a second term to enable him to "complete the work he started."

It is well known what the results of this "work" really are. As public opinion polls have shown, the Americans are alarmed about the sharp growth of the threat of nuclear war in recent years through the fault of the Reagan administration. During the years of President Reagan in office. relations with the Soviet Union have further deteriorated, all the main talks on disarmament problems have been frustrated.

Yet, addressing the evening session of the convention, the members of the Reagan cabinet deliberately passed over in silence the administration's responsibility for such developments. Neither did they say a word about the growing budget deficits of the USA, the renewed growth of unemployment and the sharp increase in the huge as it was army of destitute Americans during the years of Reagan's Presidency. The President's supporters lauded his policy to the skies. Their speeches are designed to "brainwash" millions of electors, taking advantage of the fact that the sessions of the convention are telecast live by all the major American TV companies.

To this end the members of the Reagan cabinet used the rostrum of the convention to whip up chauvinism and anti-Soviet hysteria. The fashion that was set by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Organization, who spoke about a "Soviet threat" and the "Soviet Union's expansionism." She needed all of these malicious inventions in order to praise Reagan for "restoring America's military might" and justify the deployment of a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Jeane Kirkpatrick's pathological anti-Sovietism embarrassed even some delegates to the congress, who could seem to get used to everything. Former President Gerald Ford described Jeane Kirkpatrick's speech as "very tough".

Far from all delegates to the convention share the "cold war" concept preached by the Washington administration, not all of them support the latter's economic policy. Yet as a commentator of the ABC television company said, ironically, two main problems of concern for the delegates, the huge budget deficit and preservation of peace are assigned places at the very bottom on the list of the Reagan administration's priorities.

DRUZHININ DECRIES REAGAN'S 'CRUDE, COWBOY HUMOR'

LD212140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast: commentary by A. Druzhinin]

[Excerpt] The dust hardly settled on the fuss created in the press by the humorous -- if you can call it that -- expressions of the White House boss, when he again oiled the machine of rabid anti-Soviet hysteria being blown up by his administration. This time, the President declared that the United States does not recognize the Yalta agreements of 1945, accusing the Soviet Union of conquering the Eastern European people. An official representative of the White House hastened to add to what Reagan said, stating that the United States also regards the basic principles of mutual relations between East and West states established by the Helsinki agreements in the same way.

This tide of malicious anti-Soviet attacks coming from the White House is causing varying feelings among Americans, from indignation to terror. Even the conservative press, which has never distinguished itself for its pro-Soviet sympathies, was forced to admit that the crude, cowboy humor of the President and attacks showing his pathological enmity and hatred of the Soviet Union demonstrate Reagan's intention to worsen Soviet-American relations still further.

After what has recently been said in the White House, nobody will believe the electoral assurances of Washington politicians about their aspiration to find a common language with the Soviet Union and to facilitate the strengthening of peace in general.

Does Reagan understand that his very bad jokes bring up the thought of the reality of nuclear catastrophe, writes THE WASHINGTON POST.

COMPARISON OF ZHUKOV COMMENTARY ON REAGAN JOKE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 15 August Second Edition carries a commentary by political observer Yuriy Zhukov on page 4 entitled "The President's Nuclear Joke." It has been compared with the version carried in PRAVDA's First Edition of the same day, published on pages A 1-4 of the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page A 2, paragraph eight, PRAVDA Second Edition begins: "The Hollywood actor and, at the same time, U.S. President, deigned to 'joke." This 'joke' is...(adding sentence)

Same paragraph, from last line, PRAVDA Second Edition reads: ...in Nicaragua. This is becoming a reality in light of his election campaign. Here is an unpredictable person, deprived of all self control..." The mouthpiece of the FRG Social Democratic Party evidently reflects the mood caused by Reagan's words not only of that party, but also of millions of people in West Germany, who are already extremely alarmed by the fact that the present FRG Government -- as PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST puts it -- has granted Reagan the supreme right to avail himself of FRG territory on the question of missiles.

It would be...(adding passage)

SHULTZ REAFFIRMS MILITARISM OF U.S. POLICY

LD211508 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 21 TASS -- The militaristic essence of the U.S. foreign policy has again been reaffirmed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Speaking in Chicago to members of the "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S." organisation, he made emphasis on extolling the administration's course of escalating the arms race and upheld the principle of the "policy from the position of strength".

Considering the pre-election situation in the country, and the growing concern of the Americans over extreme tension in Soviet-American relations, Shultz sought in every way to demonstrate the "readiness" of the Reagan administration for negotiations with the Soviet Union. But the secretary of state failed to cite though one example of the administration's successful activity in this direction. And no wonder.

All its foreign policy actions were aimed not at promoting a constructive dailogue with the Soviet Union on the vital questions of war and peace which would really meet also the U.S. interests, but those actions were aimed at undermining any possibility of attaining accords in that sphere. Thus, the Reagan Administration buried the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT-2) which was signed by Washington and Moscow, and which had been prepared by leading specialists of both countries for several years. Having agreed then under public pressure to negotiations with the Soviet Union on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, the Reagan administration simultaneously started deploying new American nuclear weapons in Europe, which led to the failure of the negotiations. Washington also turned down the Soviet Union's initiative aimed at prevention of militarisation of outer space.

Whatever problem, whatever region the U.S. secretary of state touched upon in his speech, the "refrain" of his song was one and the same: The United States should be ready to act everywhere in the world "where necessary" and to use not so much diplomacy but military force.

George Shultz did not miss the opportunity to continue the provocative line of encouraging revanchist forces in Western Europe. Following President Reagan, he also declared "disagreement" of the United States with the decisions of the Crimean conference of the three great powers and the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference on questions on security and cooperation concerning post-war frontiers in Europe.

JAPAN AGREES TO U.S. USE OF AIRSPACE IN CRISIS

LD220811 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 22 TASS -- The Government of Japan has stated its readiness to grant the Pentagon freedom of action in Japanese skies in case of "extraordinary circumstances" in the Far East. As is reported today by the newspaper ASAHI, in a written reply to the interpellation of Communist Deputy Senaga approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, it is asserted that the Japanese authorities have a right to open in the airspace of the country special corridors for American B-52 strategic bombers, based on the Island of Guam.

In the interpellation of the Communist deputy, it was noted that U.S. strategic aviation enjoys special privileges with Japanese air traffic controllers' service, the duty of which, in accordance with a special agreement signed between Tokyo and Washington, is to guide to a target American "flying fortresses" when they receive a nuclear strike order. American planes, based on ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and also numerous bases of the Pentagon in Japanese Isles, are also covered by privileges.

JAPANESE FIRMS INCREASE U.S. ARMS INDUSTRY TIES

LD211443 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

Japanese monopolies are strengthening links with the U.S. military-industrial complex. As is reported by the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, owners of "Nippon Kokan", one of the country's biggest steel concerns, reached an accord with the American "Martin Marietta" Company on formation in the State of California of a joint enterprise for the production of aluminium and titanium alloys and also other super strong materials which are widely used in the aviation industry, missile industry, atomic engineering, and other industries.

In accordance with the terms of the deal to be concluded in the near future, the Japanese side undertakes to supply the U.S. partner with the newest technology. There is no doubt that specialists of the Pentagon and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will be the first to get to know the technological processes elaborated in Japan. "Martin Marietta" maintains close business links with the Pentagon and NASA, NIHON KEIZAI points out.

The "Martin Marietta" concern, one of the leading suppliers of aerospace equipment for the U.S. Armed Forces, deals with Japanese business not for the first time. Two years ago it concluded a contract on exchange of technology with the "Nissan Dzidosa" firm, envisaging joint works in the sphere of missile and space armaments. A number of other Japanese companies have similar agreements with U.S. "death manufacturers".

The growing cooperation between Japanese and U.S. monopolies in the sphere of military technology is one of the links of the Tokyo-Washington military-political alliance. The ruling circles of Japan which, to please the American Administration, conduct the course of strengthening the bilateral militaristic alliance, officially opened to the United States an access to national accomplishments of science and technology, thereby sanctioning their use in developing new systems of armaments.

JAPANESE VIEW OF WW II, CURRENT POLICY CRITICIZED

PM201848 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 August 1984 in its Second Edition carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,800-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Koshkin under the rubric "Historical Truth -- Countering Falsifiers" and the headline "Halhaiin Gol: A View Across the Years." Koshkin claims that Japanese historical literature downplays the Halhaiin Gol events as an "incident" caused by "Soviet aggression." He argues, relying in part on "recently-discovered Japanese documents," that the entire clash was "provoked" by the Japanese. The article ends as follows:

"As a result of a major offensive, Soviet-Mongolian troops had entirely destroyed the Kwantung Army grouping of troops by the end of August and restored the border violated by the aggressor. This was a serious lesson for the Japanese militarists. From May through September 1939 Japanese losses amounted to approximately 61,000 dead, wounded, and captured, and a large quantity of weapons and military hardware, including 660 planes.

"The rout of a major grouping of Japanese ground forces showed Japan's ruling circles the Soviet Army's growing might and the empire's inadequate preparedness for a large-scale war against the Soviet Union. As the 'history of World War II 1939-1945' points out, 'the defeat had a considerable influence on the Japanese Government's foreign policy positions, delayed its active participation in World War II for almost 2 and 1/2 years, and compelled a radical review of strategic plans and schemes.'

"Most Japanese historians share that conclusion. However, there are many writers among them who use it to falsify the history of subsequent Soviet-Japanese relations. Their works persistently pursue the idea that the Japanese Army's defeat at Halhaiin Gol allegedly prompted the Japanese leadership to 'definitively renounce armed conflict with the USSR and pursue a peace-loving policy with regard to the Soviet Union.' This is done to hush up the facts about Japan's active preparations for an attack against the USSR during World War II and for Japan's blatant violation of the neutrality pact with the Soviet Union concluded in April 1941.

"In the fall of 1939, immediately following the Halhaiin Gol events, the Japanese Army Supreme Command set the task of 'limiting military actions in China as much as possible, reducing the number of troops there, and mobilizing budget resources and expanding preparations for a war against the USSR.' Minister of War Hata bluntly stated in the Japanese Parliament: 'The blood shed on the fields of Nomonkhan, Halhaiin Gol will in no way be blood shed in vain.' By the end of fall 1939, the Japanese General Staff had drawn up a new operational strategic plan for attacking the USSR. The goal of the operations against the Soviet Union consisted of 'routing the Soviet Army stationed in the Far East and seizing the territory east of the population centers of Rukhlovo and Bolshoy Khingan' with a subsequent occupation of the Transbaykal area, northern Sakhalin, and Kamchatka. This scheme formed the basis of the treacherous (Kantokuen) plan for attacking the USSR, which had been drawn up in detail and was ready for implementation following Hitlerite Germany's aggression against the Soviet Union in the Summer of 1941.

"The main reason that the Japanese attack did not materialize was fear of the Soviet state's might, which had wrecked the German 'blitzkreig' plans and had already created the prerequisites for victory in the first period of the Great Patriotic War. This fear was intensified by the memory of the recent crushing defeat at Halhaiin Gol.

"The ruling circles of today's Japan do not like to remember defeats. They much prefer demonstrating the 'valor and deeds of the sacred land of the Yamato' shown during aggressive wars, like the provocative military parade organized this May 'to mark the Japanese Imperial Navy's great victory in the war with Russia' or lavish rites praising the souls of executed war criminals.

"Having embarked on the path of resurrecting militarism, the Japanese Government has set itself the goal of rewriting its country's military history, changing the view of Japanese people, especially young people, of the nature of militarist Japan's participation in World War II, and drawing a veil over the imperialist aims of Japanese aggression in Asia. The task has been bluntly set of 'not permitting any scandal vis-a-vis Japan when describing the war and depicting facts and events in romantic terms.' At the government's insistence, the term 'aggression' is being removed from school textbooks; Japan's predatory wars are presented as the...'onward movement of Japanese troops.'

"To justify the course the country's militarization, the false thesis of 'an intensification of the Soviet threat to Japan' is being exploited as in prewar Japan and the notion of an allegedly 'historically conditioned confrontation between Japan and the USSR' is again being drummed into Japanese people.

"As at the time of Halhaiin Gol, the Japanese Government has openly declared the Soviet Union to be its main 'potential enemy' in its official documents. Japan is striving to piece an anti-Soviet military bloc together with aggressive states and is seeking ways for a rapprochement with NATO.

"The attempts to repeat history -- and moreover on a more dangerous basis in the era of nuclear weapons -- cannot fail to put many Asian states on guard. Nor will these attempts bring Japan any good."

NASHIN CRITICIZES PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN U.S. POLICY

PM211439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[M. Nashin article: "Bridgehead for Aggression and Terrorism"]

[Text] An ever-increasing role is assigned to Pakistan in American imperialism's global strategy. The Washington politicians and generals believe they have found in the Islamabad military regime a substitute for the shah's monarchy in Iran, which played the part of U.S. gendarme in the Middle East and South Asia for many years. This conclusion has induced them with such a benevolent frame of mind that the "International Strategic Association," headquartered in Washington, awarded Ziaul Haq a special prize "for an outstanding contribution to safeguarding U.S. strategic interests."

Islamabad has also received more substantial prizes. Sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers, Harpoon missiles, tanks, self-propelled artillery -- far from a complete list of the modern American armaments arriving in Pakistan as part of the U.S. military-economic aid to the tune of $3.2 billion.

The United States hopes to strengthen first and foremost its own positions in the region by means of these deliveries. Back in 1982 an agreement was reported between Washington and Islamabad on the setting up of top secret Pentagon electronic stations in Pakistan to provide backup for military operations in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and for spying on countries in those regions. Nor is it any secret, and contrary to the assertions of Pakistani leaders, that in both regions deep inside the country and on the Arabian Sea coast military facilities are being created that could be used for transporting the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to the Gulf zone. Many recent facts also indicate that Pakistan's territory is being used for attempts to destabilize the situation in India's northern states, while its Army is being used to create a military threat to that country.

In a word, the functions American strategists are entrusting to Pakistan are multifaceted and diverse. All the same, the chief and most dangerous of these functions is the role of the main bridgehead in the "undeclared war" that U.S. imperialist circles and their allies and satellites are waging against the DRA.

This "undeclared" but nonetheless cruel war, which was unleashed soon after the 1978 April Revolution in Afghanistan, took on, when Reagan arrived in the White House, the character of carefully planned, large-scale aggression, primarily perpetrated from Pakistan's territory with its government's direct complicity. It is from Pakistan that the main bandit formations are sent into Afghanistan. They are armed and reinforced in Pakistan. More than 100 training centers for them operate on Pakistani territory along the so-called "Durand line" which, effectively, is the border with Afghanistan. There are 14 such camps in the Peshawar City region alone. There the dushmans are drilled, subjected to ideological indoctrination, and trained to operate modern military hardware by Pakistani, American, Chinese, and other instructors. As recently as last spring reports filtered to the press that some 300 American military advisers had arrived in Pakistan on such a "mission." Individual groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries actually undergo military training with Pakistan's Armed Forces and at its training centers.

Weapons are also delivered to the dushman detachments via Pakistan. "Regularly every few days," America's TIME magazine recently reported, "mines, grenade-throwers, missile launchers, machineguns and submachineguns, and sniper rifles are sent to Afghanistan to the rebels via secret routes."

All these armaments, the magazine says, are taken from American Army depots in the United States and Western Europe, the trademarks are removed, and the CIA then makes sure that they successfully reach Pakistani ports. Once there, it does not occur to anyone to detain the lethal cargo, because, as TIME writes, an "agreement exists whereby all freight intended for the so-called 'Afghan refugees' is exempted from customs examination at Pakistani ports."

Islamabad also eagerly plays along with Washington regarding the international aspects of the anti-Afghan aggression.

The strategic Karakorum Highway, which runs through the Himalayas, is widely used for shipping weapons to the dushman gangs. Their camps also witness frequent visits by high-ranking representatives of the PRC. The kind Pakistani hosts have also invited other lofty guests of theirs to these military camps -- including Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

Special significance is attached to the visits there by statesmen for Muslim countries (Turkey, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar) who have visited Islamabad in recent months. During one such visit the "undeclared war" against democratic Afghanistan was proclaimed to be no more and no less than a "jihad" -- a "holy war in the name of Islam." "It is apposite to recall in this connection," the Afghan agency BAKHTAR noted in a commentary, "that it was not considered possible to so much as mention the word 'jihad' during the period of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in 1967 and 1973. Nor was a 'jihad' mentioned when the Zionists annihilated Palestinian women, children, and old people at Sabra and Shatila... Such a 'jihad' can only be what the masters of the White House imagine it to be." And how they imagine it was made quite clear by U.S. Vice President Bush when he spoke at a basmach camp near Peshawar in May. He expressed "admiration" for the actions of the dushmans sent in from Pakistan, not only on behalf of the American Administration, but on behalf of the whole of the "free world."

This "admiration" was, however, a type of advance payment: addressing the dushman's representatives and their Pakistani patrons, Bush imperiously demanded that the "resistance continue" and stated that the "most important question" is not ending the aggression against the DRA, which is inspired and supported by the United States, but the "withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

Can they seriously believe that Afghanistan's legitimate government, which invited the limited Soviet military contingent to repel outside aggression, would agree to its withdrawal in conditions where, far from being ready to end the aggression, they clearly intend to step it up? Logic is logic, and it is implacable: first the cause, then the effect, and not the other way around. Only an end to the aggression against Afghanistan and to the incursions onto its territory by hired gangs and a guarantee not to resume the aggression would create the opportunity for a political settlement of the problems that have arisen around Afghanistan, and that also means the opportunity for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops.

All this is well known in Washington, and people there are, of course, aware that Afghanistan's Government is not about to leave its country defenseless in the face of increasingly brazen encroachments on its independence and security. The American Administration's hopes lie elsewhere. The next round of Afghan-Pakistani talks through the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative will begin soon. Thus they are in a hurry to urge the Pakistani side to take a tough, unyielding, basically obstructionist stand at those talks with a view to allowing no opportunity to break the deadlock. Washington repeatedly pressured Islamabad during earlier rounds of the talks, forcing it to refuse any constructive steps.

It now appears they have decided to do this beforehand, and not only using their own resources. They are afraid that the entire plan will be wrecked otherwise.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper put forward an authoritative opinion on this plan at the end of July. "As Congress employees note," that paper, which is close to top American circles, wrote, "the operation in Afghanistan is possibly the largest CIA operation." The anti-Afghan military campaign, THE WASHINGTON POST claims, requires substantial expenditure -- figures of $85 million a year, $125 million, and even $300 million are mentioned, although the real sums, the newspaper notes, are "kept secret."

The unlawful policy of state terrorism has become an integral element of Reagan's "crusade" campaign against the forces of social progress and national liberation. In Asia, Africa, and Latin America it is becoming a campaign in the direct military sense of the word. Its invariable target everywhere: countries and peoples that reject imperialist diktat, seek to follow an independent course, and to implement revolutionary transformations. After all, in the opinion of the U.S. ruling circles, "Third World" democratic liberation revolutions jeopardize not only Washington's positions in a particular region, but the very idea of U.S. world domination. Trying to implement this unattainable idea, the Reagan administration, as is well known, spends not tens or hundreds of millions, not even billions, but trillions of dollars on the arms race and risks general international security and therefore U.S. security, and the very existence of human civilization. So, what does it matter to them to place those whom the American chauvinists barely regard as people in the firing line, if they might thereby bring the developing world "to its senses"?

That is one reason for Pakistan's transformation into a bridgehead for aggression. There is another. Always, ever since the first years of the Soviet state's existence, the imperialists have tried to create a threat to its borders. In the early fifties the then U.S. Administration specially emphasized the importance of "Pakistan's strategic location for the world struggle against communism." This concept was then embodied in Pakistan's simultaneous involvement in two military blocs -- CENTO and SEATO.

In the atmosphere of the relaxation of tension and the growth of the liberation struggles in Asia, these blocs distintegrated in the seventies. But Pakistan's significance in the eyes of American global strategists, far from lessening, actually increased, especially following the collapse of the shah's monarchy in Iran. It was then that Washington intensively started arming Pakistan, urging it to extend the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. It is no accident that Islamabad speculates on "Islamic solidarity." This is aimed, among other things, at the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is being pushed to the right, and which they also hope, in time, to bring into the alliance being formed on the basis of "coordinated actions" against Afghanistan. There have been reports in the foreign press that certain Pakistani services have done their part, using secret sops from their American partners, to fan the Iranian-Iraqi war. What is more, on the pretext of a possible "operation to separate the troops" in that conflict, special formations are being set up in Pakistan on the model of the American Rapid Deployment Forces, destined for the Persian Gulf zones.

More and more facts are emerging which attest to the Pakistani leadership's support for separatist movements in the northern and northwestern states of India -- Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, and others. The fact that saboteurs and terrorists make their way there from Pakistan has long been no secret. But it transpires that, according to Indian newspaper reports, they include dushmans who have had bloody "practice" in Afghanistan and whose experience they want to make use of in India: As recently as March, a large group of them, the DAILY newspaper reports, was sent to Jammu and Kashmir.

It evidently was no accident that the recent flareup of separatist demonstrations in the State of Punjab, which borders Pakistan, coincided with the anti-Indian campaign launched in the United States.

Alarming symptoms. And they appear all the more alarming in light of the fact that the U.S. Central Command has now been functioning for 18 months, its sphere of operation officially extending, as is well known, to the Persian Gulf states, Afghanistan, and, finally Pakistan, with the bases that have been and are being created there for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. Let us recall that these interventionist troops are specifically subordinated to the Central Command. And it, in turn, is supported by the major American base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, where nuclear weapons are stockpiled, and collaborates with the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which constantly ply that ocean and also not infrequently have such weapons on board. Thus, the "shadow of the mushroom cloud" hangs over vast regions of Asia. And it looms particularly dark in view of reports on the Pakistani military regime's nuclear preparations, which can hardly get by, in this respect, without secret assistance from its foreign patrons.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize how dangerous all this is -- not least for Pakistan itself, which Washington is actively drawing into increasingly risky imperialist adventures.

Wide public and political circles in Pakistan are coming out with increasing persistence for a radical reorientation of its course, an end to aggression against Afghanistan, the establishment of friendship with all neighboring countries, and loyalty to the principles of nonalignment. Only this can ensure prosperity and peace for the Pakistani state.

NURIYEV, OTHERS ATTEND DRA EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM211553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating a Holiday"]

[Text] On 17 August DRA Ambassador to the Soviet Union H. Mangal organized a reception to celebrate a national holiday -- restoration of independence day.

The reception was attended by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military commanders; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

BRIEFS

INDIAN OFFICIAL DEPARTS TASHKENT -- Chief Minister of India's Gujarat City (?Swaran Singh) has departed from Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. During his stay in Tashkent, he attended the jubilant evening organized on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of India's independence and visited sites of interest in the Uzbek capital. The esteemed Indian guest was also received by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Aug 84 GF]

CEAUSESCU WRITES IN PRAVDA ON LIBERATION DAY

PM220955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania: "40 Years of Free, Socialist Development of Romania"]

[Text] On 23 August the Romanian people mark the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation -- an event of exceptional historic significance that heralded the beginning of a new era in the development of Romanian society and opened up for Romania the path of profound revolutionary transformations and the implementation of our nation's highest aspirations toward freedom and progress.

The revolution was implemented through the armed uprising of 23 August 1944, which led to the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship regime and the formation of a government of national unity with the participation of the country's main political force including the RCP, and to Romania's withdrawal from the war against the Soviet Union on the side of Hitler's Germany and its alignment with the anti-Hitler coalition. On the night of 23-24 August, Romania embarked with all its might on the elimination of the German forces, in the course of a few days it entirely liberated the capital from Hitlerite troops, as well as a significant part of its territory, and it then participated actively, together with the Soviet Union's troops, in the liberation of Transylvania, bringing all its military, material, and human potential into the war against Hitler's Germany and for the defeat of that most dangerous enemy of peace and the peoples' freedom -- fascism.

The historic victory secured 40 years ago marked the shining culmination of the Romanian people's centuries-long struggle for social and national liberation and a great victory for the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the country's leading forces in the major battles organized and led by the RCP against exploitation, the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, as well as in defense of the motherland's independence and integrity and of Romania's vital interests.

The August revolution was the natural result of the unification of the people's masses by our revolutionary party to form a broad front of struggle against fascism and war. From the start the RCP resolutely rose up against the growth of fascism in Europe. In the thirties, the party organized major class battles by the broad masses of working people against the policy of fascistization of the country and of war preparations and in defense of the country's independence and integrity.

The actions by Romania's oilmen, railroad workers, textile workers, and metallurgists in January-February 1933, launched under the RCP's direct leadership, were among the first major antifascist actions in Europe after Hitler came to power in Germany. The mighty workers' demonstration organized by our party on 1 May 1939 was also one of the first, biggest antifascist actions after Hitler's Germany began to put its expansionist plans into practice and occupy a number of European countries. The broad, mass antifascist movement launched in Romania in those years vividly demonstrated the Romanian people's profound devotion to the ideals of freedom and democracy, independence, peace, and friendship with the USSR and all the world's peoples.

The deterioration in the international situation as a consequence of the aggressive actions of Hitler's Germany and the intensification of its pressure on our country -- the most graphic expression of this pressure was the Vienna diktat whereby a considerable part of Transylvania was detached from Romania -- stimulated the activity of internal fascist and pro-German circles.

Despite the growing opposition of the people's masses, in fall 1940 a government of dictatorship of legionaires was set up in Romania, followed by a government of military dictatorship, which totally subordinated our country to the interests of fascist Germany and, against the people's will, plunged it into the war Hitler unleashed against the Soviet Union.

From the very beginning of the war, the RCP struggled with all its might against the aggressive policy of Nazi Germany and our country's reactionary forces. The text of the platform with which the RCP appealed to all the country's patriotic forces and people on 6 September 1941, pointed out that "it is the duty of every Romanian patriot who loves freedom and independence of the Romanian people to take up arms against Hitler's army. Sabotage and partisan actions by the Romanian people will accelerate the approach of the defeat of the Hitlerite occupying forces and the country's liberation.... The RCP proposes to all parties, political groupings, and politicians, and all Romanian patriots a joint struggle for the creation of a United National Front of the Romanian people against the Hitlerite occupying forces and their traitor servants in the country."

In the difficult wartime conditions, the Romanian people's antifascist struggle developed into a mighty resistance movement. The party organized widespread operations to sabotage the fascist war machine, created partisan groups, and promoted the unification of all the country's leading forces under the flag of the common goal of the struggle: Romania's liberation from fascist domination.

Great significance was attached to the contacts and ties established by the RCP with the Army and with generals and officers among the supreme command personnel, including the staff of the supreme commander. At the same time, the party embarked on the organization of combat groups and patriotic detachments that fought side by side with the Army and played an important role in the implementation of the 23 August 1944 revolution. Another eloquent expression of the powerful antifascist mood among our people and of their will to struggle was the formation on Soviet territory of the Romanian "Tudor Vladimirescu" division, followed by the "Horia, Closca, and Crisan" division.

The creation of the Antifascist Patriotic Front, and on 1 May 1944 of the United Workers' Front and then the National Democratic Front, which united the country's main political forces, marked decisive movements in the cause of organizing the struggle to overthrow the military-fascist dictatorship and take Romania out of the war.

Under conditions of increasingly forceful growth, internally, of general dissatisfaction over the antinational policy of the military-fascist dictatorship and the increasingly strong emergence of the movement of resistance by the entire people, and also in the favorable international situation created by the brilliant victories secured on the fronts by the heroic Army of the Soviet Union and the armies of the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and by partisan movements and resistance forces in the countries enslaved by fascism, our party embarked on the organization of a social and national liberation revolution. The arrest of Antonescu [dictator 1941-1944] and his accomplices and their handing over to the patriotic detachments are eloquent proof that our party was the main force in launching the revolution and evidence of its decisive role in the historic victory of August 1944.

The overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship, the transition to the armed struggle against Hitler's Germany, and Romania's entry into the antifascist war comprised, in the unanimous assessment of the press at the time, "one of the decisive events of World War II." This led to the collapse of the Hitlerite front in that part of Europe and the thwarting of Hitler's plans to organize military resistance on Romanian territory.

In August 1944, PRAVDA wrote in relation to the significance of Romania's joining the antifascist coalition that this act extends beyond the bounds of Romania itself; it is of exceptional significance not only for that country, but for the Balkans in general, since it resulted in the collapse of the entire system of German domination in southeastern Europe....

The military-political consequences of Romania's joining the antifascist war were unanimously assessed as being of decisive importance for its destiny. "France believes," Paris radio reported, "that by its contribution, Romania helped to shorten the duration of the war by at least 6 months...it became the fourth nation actually fighting against Germany."

Romania's entry into the war on the side of the allied nations happened when Hitler's Germany was still far from vanquished. This fact was particularly appreciated by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which awarded a high state award -- the Order of Victory -- to the then Romanian head of state "for the courageous act of effecting a resolute turnabout in Romania's policy so as to break with Hitler's Germany and enter into alliance with the allied nations at a time when the defeat of Germany was not yet clearly determined."

The fact that the entire Romanian Army joined the struggle against Nazi Germany the very first day after the armed uprising is indicative of the genuine feelings of the Romanian people and our troops who in every way aided the complete victory over fascism. From the outset, the struggle to rout the Nazi forces assumed the traits of a people's war in which patriotic detachments, as well as the vast majority of civilians, were participating together with the Army. In response to the RCP's appeal: "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" The entire people put a great deal of material effort into supporting the front.

Together with the Soviet Army, the Romanian troops crushed the resistance of the Hitlerite and Horthyist armies in Transylvania, liberated the entire country, and battled on heroically, sustaining heavy casualties, for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory was achieved. In 260 days of fierce fighting against Hitlerite units, during which Romania sent more than 500,000 warriors into action, Romanian forces caused enemy losses equivalent to 14 divisions. In the battles, Romanian Army losses amounted to 170,000 killed, wounded, or missing. The Romanian Army's contribution to the antifascist war is shown, in particular, in many orders by the supreme commander in chief of the USSR Armed Forces noting acts of heroism and major victories gained on the front by Romanian soldiers.

In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the 1944 August revolution, the Romanian people pay great tribute to the heroes -- Communists and antifascists, thousands of fighting patriots and brave Romanian soldiers -- who fought heroically and gave their lives for the liberation of Romanian soil and the rout of fascism.

This heroic struggle saw the profound consolidation of the friendship and alliance between the Romanian and Soviet troops and the laying of a strong foundation of fraternal cooperation and collaboration between the Romanian and Soviet peoples. The Romanian people honor and pay tribute to the memory of the troops of the heroic Soviet Army that fought and sustained many casualties in expelling the Hitlerite aggressors from Romanian soil, bore the brunt of the war, and played the decisive role in the victory. We also honor the troops of the other allied armies, the partisans, and all who fought to deliver mankind from the fascist peril.

The 23 August revolution marked the start of the era of profound revolutionary transformations in Romanian society. While attaching paramount importance to the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and Romania's active participation in the continuing anti-fascist war, the RCP also embarked on the development of a broad revolutionary process, organizing and heading the working masses in major class battles for the liquidation of the remnants of feudalism, for the democratization of political life and transformation of the economy, for the passage of political and economic power into the hands of the working class and entire people, and for the development of Romania along a new path, the path of socialism.

In the 4 decades since the historic victory in August 1944, Romania has been through several historical stages -- from a bourgeois-landowner setup on exploitation and oppression to today's comprehensively developed socialist society. Romania has turned from an underdeveloped, agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian state.

On the 40th anniversary of its revolution, Romania presents an impressive picture of a country with a dynamic economy, modern industry, and rapidly developing agriculture and with a flourishing science, art, and culture in which everything is put at the service of the people and their free and happy life.

Romania's gross industrial output today is more than 100 times bigger than in 1945. Agriculture, organized on new, socialist principles, now provides seven times as many products as in the liberation year. The national income is more than 32 times as big as in that year. Scientific research, education, and culture -- fundamental factors in the successful creation of a new system -- have developed rapidly.

The party and the state have implemented an extensive program of measures to improve the entire people's living standard. The average worker's net wage is more than eight times greater than in 1950. An extensive program for the construction of social and culture facilities and housing has been carried out. More than 80 percent of the country's population has acquired new housing in that period.

A particularly important milestone in Romania's social development was our party's 9th congress which analyzed in depth the ground covered in the creation of a new system and on that basis elaborated realistic and profoundly mobilizing decisions and guidelines that paved the way for the rise to a higher level in all socialist building. In almost 2 decades, our people have put forth a tremendous creative effort to build thousands of modern enterprises and combines on Romanian soil and to rapidly develop new industrial sectors. In accordance with the party's guidelines, Romania allocated about one-third of its national income to socioeconomic development during the period. More than four-fifths of the country's fixed capital has been created in the last 20 years.

By constantly increasing its economic might and widening its range of products, Romania has been able to take an increasingly active part in the development of international cooperation. By 1983 the country's foreign trade was 34 times greater than in 1950. The socialist countries account for 52 percent of our foreign trade.

Above all, we are paying constant attention to strengthening cooperation and collaboration with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union. Economic exchange between Romania and the USSR has increased more than 15-fold in the 1950-1983 period.

We are actively involved in developing activity within the CEMA framework. In the spirit of the accords reached at the recent CEMA economic summit in Moscow, we are completely determined to continue making a substantial contribution to improving cooperation within CEMA in order to open up new prospects for the acceleration of the member-countries' economic and social progress and for the growth of the might and prestige of socialism in the world.

Together with the development of productive forces and their harmonious distribution throughout the country's territory, there has developed an intensive process of improvement of production and social relations and continuous development of workers revolutionary democracy. We have created a democratic system and a broad organizational framework -- at local level, at enterprises and in institutions, and at republic level -- which ensure working people's direct involvement in the leadership of all spheres of activity.

The successes achieved during these years demonstrate the correctness of the policy of our party which is ensuring the motherland's firm advance along the path of socialism by creatively applying the principles of scientific socialism in the specific Romanian conditions.

This year sees the 13th RCP Congress which will open up new prospects for the acceleration of socialist construction in Romania. On the basis of extensive consultations and discussion within the party and the organs of our workers revolutionary democracy, we recently elaborated the main guidelines for socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan (1986-1990) which will be considered by the congress. We see as vital tasks the strengthening of the intensive aspects of socioeconomic development, a new, higher quality of activity generally, the powerful growth of the role of science in the development and modernization of productive forces, the expansion of the raw material and energy base, the better utilization of national resources, and the achievement of high economic efficiency.

We place special emphasis on the intensive development of agriculture and the implementation of an extensive program of irrigation and other land reclamation work. We will continue to improve workers' self-administration and self-management and consistently apply the principles of the new economic machinery, as well as the new system of pay and participation in profits and participation, by share contribution, in the socioeconomic development fund. All this will raise to a higher level the activity of working people who are the owners, producers and direct consumers of all that is produced in our country.

In the international sphere, Romania firmly advocates the safeguarding of a stable climate of cooperation, security, and peace.

To this end we consistently advocate the development of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and the consolidation of their unity and cooperation in the conviction that this is a substantial factor in asserting the might of socialism and uniting the entire world's progressive forces in the struggle for social progress and peace.

We work actively to steadily strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, being convinced that our recent visit to the USSR and the meetings and talks with Comrade K.U. Chernenko constitute a particularly important factor in developing cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples.

We also advocate the consolidation of cooperation with the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact in the struggle for peace, disarmament, security and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

At the same time, we are broadening relations with developing countries, and in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence we pursue broad relations with all states of the world without distinction as to their social system.

We are profoundly concerned at the acute tension that has recently emerged in international life. It is particularly necessary to stress the intensification of the conventional and nuclear arms race, which is jeopardizing the very existence of man and life on our planet. We therefore consider that the fundamental problem of our era is that of ending the arms race and making the transition to disarmament and the safeguarding of peace throughout the world.

We are particularly concerned at the serious situation that has been created in Europe as a result of the United States' transition to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and -- as a consequence -- the Soviet Union's transition to the implementation of countermeasures. Romania considers that everything must be done to halt the deployment of the American missiles and, correspondingly, the implementation of the Soviet retaliatory measures and to resume the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union with a view to reaching an agreement designed to lead to the elimination of medium-range missiles and any nuclear arms in Europe.

Is it now more necessary than ever for all peoples to pool their efforts and to cooperate closely with a view to eliminating tension, returning to detente and cooperation, and resolving all disputed issues between states by peaceful means. We also believe that it is necessary to multiply efforts to overcome underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order.

We believe that the decisive role in international life is played by the people's masses and the large peace movements, which demonstrate that, by acting cohesively, the peoples can avert nuclear catastrophe and can ensure disarmament and peace and security throughout the world.

As they celebrate the 40th anniversary of free life, the Romanian people look to the future with confidence, filled with the desire to create under the party's leadership a socialist and communist society on Romania's soil. They are reaffirming their determination to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union's peoples and to cooperate even more closely in the struggle for the triumph of the noble ideals of socialism and peace throughout the world.

I will take advantage of this opportunity to convey to the readers of PRAVDA and to all Soviet working people my warm, fraternal revolutionary greetings and also best wishes for success in building socialism and communism.

DELEGATION LED BY VOROTNIKOV VISITS ROMANIA

Grishin Sees Delegation Off

LD211352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Bucharest today at the invitation of the Romanian Central Committee, Communist Party, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to participate in celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke.

The delegation comprises: Comrade Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Army General Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and general inspector of the USSR Ministry of Defense; Comrade Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; First Deputy Chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Comrades Yermin and Orlov; Comrade Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU department; and other officials. Among those seeing off the delegation was Comrade Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR.

Arrives in Bucharest

LD211512 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 TASS -- A Soviet party and government delegation led by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation has arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Pary, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Soviet delegation will attend celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Vorotnikov Received by Ceausescu

LD211925 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A meeting took place today in Bucharest between head of the Soviet party and government delegation Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

Comrade Vorotnikov conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu friendly congratulations from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in connection with the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, and wishes of success to the Romanian people in building a developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the warm congratulations, and requested him to convey to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko warm greetings and a wish to the Soviet people that they have further successes in the cause of communist construction.

An exchange of information took place on the progress achieved in fulfilling tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th RCP Congress.

The conviction was expressed that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania would be further developed in the spirit of the agreements reached during the meetings in Moscow between Comrades Chernenko and Ceausescu on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania, the cause of peace and international security. The need was noted to strengthen unity and cohesion between socialist countries under conditions of the present complex international situation.

The conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA CITES RUDE PRAVO ON 1968 EVENTS IN CSSR

PM220953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Life-Giving Force of Socialism"]

[Text] The history-making significance of the internationalist aid rendered to the people of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is stressed today in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, a publication of the Communist Party Central Committee of Czechoslovakia.

The rout of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia, the newspaper points out in its leading article, made it possible not only to foil the plans of internal reaction and international imperialism aimed at wresting Czechoslovakia from the family of socialist community countries, but also strengthened the positions of socialism and peace in Europe and all over the world, as well as contributed to the development of the processes of detente and peaceful coexistence policy.

Historical experience, the article says, has proved the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the life-giving force of the ideas of socialism and the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has again become a strong link of the socialist community. Friendship with the Soviet Union, which was tempered in the struggle against Nazi occupation and strengthened in the epoch of revolutionary transformations and socialist building, has again become the main trend in Czechsolvakia's development. Today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the completion of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia, our people particularly deeply realize the value of the indestructible friendship and alliance with the USSR.

The Czechoslovak people optimistically look into the future. The all-around, coordinated cooperation of the socialist countries multiplies the might of every individual state and of the community as a whole. This has again been convincingly confirmed by the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow. The guidelines for further development and deepening of cooperation between the fraternal states have opened broad new vistas to us.

The policy of international imperialism, RUDE PRAVO points out, is evidence that, regrettably, the lessons of counterrevolution's defeat in Czechoslovakia are forgotten. The "crusade against communism," initiated by Reagan is an open expression of the aims and ideas of international reaction. By his recent gaffe, the American President revealed the real intentions of the militarists.

The countries of the socialist community do everything in their power to foil the sinister plans of reactionaries. Our sacred duty is to vigilantly stand guard over the gains of socialism, strengthen the might and unity of the fraternal countries, and raise ever new contingents of the peace forces to struggle against the warmongers, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO stresses in conclusion.

BONN'S INTERPRETATION OF MOSCOW TREATY REBUTTED

PM220810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch under the rubric "Rejoinder": "Linguistics Peculiarities"]

[Text] Bonn, Aug -- People in Bonn always adopt a wounded pose when they hear themselves justly accused of encouraging revanchism and violating the provisions of the 1970 Moscow Treaty. And although the FRG's leaders both strenuously and groundlessly claim that there is no revanhism in the country they decided to reinforce their positions just in case.

To this end the Bonn newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, which is close to government circles, particularly to the Foreign Ministry, was chosen. It published an editorial article entitled "Linguistic Difficulties" in which entirely serious attempts were made to convince readers that there is no revanchism and the talk about it is misunderstanding. It turns out that certain provisions of the Moscow Treaty sound different in German and Russian. This mainly applies to the phrase "inviolability of borders" (which, incidentally, if one refers to dictionaries, is understood, as the diplomats say, authentically and means the same thing in both languages).

It turns out, the trouble is that when the treaty was signed (so GENERAL ANZEIGER writes) it was not specially stipulated exactly how certain words were to be interpreted. The FRG, you see, thought the "inviolability of borders" concept was by no means what everyone thinks it to be. In Bonn's version, "inviolability" allegedly leaves open the "possibility of a peaceful reunification or a nonviolent review," albeit on paper, of German borders in the east. And it is Moscow that unilaterally interprets the expression of this "possibility" as revanchism.

This is how Bonn's semiofficial mouthpiece, evidently counting on simpletons, sets forth the crux of the question. But these linguistic vagaries will not do any good. The treaty quite precisely and unambiguously states that the USSR and the FRG... "declare that they have no territorial claims against anyone and will not press any such claims in the future; they consider the borders of all states in Europe as they stand on the day this treaty is signed to be inviolable both now and in the future, including the Oder-Neisse line -- which is the western border of Poland -- and the border between the FRG and the GDR."

It is on this basis that one should proceed and not refer to "different interpretations," all the more so as these references have already been exploited by certain people in Bonn in attempts to wreck ratification of the Moscow Treaty.

HITLER DIARIES CASE SEEN AS REVANCHIST TACTIC

LD212312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The hearing about the publication of the false "Hitler diaries" in the West German magazine STERN began today in Hamburg. Here with the latest news commentary is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

The fuss about this odious falsification would not have attracted so much attention if it had been a solitary case.

However, the point is that the publication of both genuine and forged works by dyed-in-the-wool fascists -- including the most high-ranking ones -- is extensively practiced in the FRG. During a recent visit to Hamburg, I saw more than a dozen such publications in the window of a book-shop next to my hotel from Hitler's letters to Goebbels' diaries. These were genuine.

However, far more dangerous than the memoires of old fascists, in my opinion, are the actions of their modern-day successors. While I was in the FRG there were so-called rallies of various revanchist territorial organizations -- Sudeten, Silesian, etc -- in cities from Munich to Essen. Everywhere demands were made to return to the old German homeland to the east of the Oder-Niesse, to territories that have been an inalienable part of the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia for 4 decades.

And the most noteworthy thing is that such appeals are being made not just by the leaders of these territorial associations whom the West Germans call "people who live in the past" but also by many present-day Bonn ministers. Particular zeal is being displayed in this field by Windelen, minister for so-called intra-German relations. In the latest edition of the semi-official magazine AUSSENPOLITIK, which is associated with the Bonn Foreign Ministry, he contributed an extensive article trying to prove that to date, as he expressed it, there has been no international legal solution of the question of the defeated German Reich's borders. Therefore, he says, Germany should still be considered within the borders of 1937. As if the decisions at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of the anti-Hitler coalition; the FRG's treaties with the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and GDR, or, finally, the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki, which once again confirmed the inviolability of the post-war borders in Europe, never existed.

Matters even go so far that Bonn cites some "linguistic difficulty" in the translation of the corresponding articles in the treaty between the USSR and FRG. Of course it is not a matter of linguistic difficulties but of the clear unwillingness by the present Bonn leaders to take the post-war realities in Europe into account. Moreover, there is an effort to alter these realities in any way possible. And to implement these plans, some people are clearly not opposed to using the most varied weapons, from modern missiles to forged Hitler diaries.

MATVEYEV WELCOMES UK OPPOSITION DEFENSE DOCUMENT

PM201203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "In Search of an Alternative"]

[Text] The heads of state and government of a number of countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The mayors of the biggest U.S. cities. The American Lutheran Church. Former Japanese Premiers Takeo Miki and Zenko Suzuki. Nobel Peace Prize laureate Prof L. Pauling. The FRG Social Democratic Party. The New Zealand Labor Party. The British Labor Party National Executive Committee...

This list could continue. A list of influential people and organizations that have recently issued appeals and demands in capitalist countries for specific steps to normalize the international situation.

An immediate freeze on testing, producing, and deploying nuclear arsenals. The assumption by the other nuclear powers, following the USSR's example, of solemn undertakings on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. The reaching of an international accord with a view to preventing the militarization of space. The conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Those are the priority demands from figures and organizations equally anxious about the prevailing grave situation.

Some people in the West, anxious to appear in a favorable light in the public eye and simultaneously to please the "top hundred" who guide the arms race in the United States and the other NATO countries, would like to confuse the picture by creating a problem where none exists.

In THE WASHINGTON POST, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger expresses concern over the fact that in all the Western countries (except, he believes, for France) "the opposition parties are demanding even more substanial unilateral concessions." As a result, the author complains, peace could "become a slogan which will have a demoralizing effect." That is why, Kissinger opines, "the idea of peace must be combined with a definition of what peace is..."

That's not bad: After working for so long as chief of the U.S. foreign policy department, this man has now started to get lost in conjecture over "what peace is!"

The result of a recent U.S. poll could make a good reply to the former secretary of state incapable of seeing past his own nose: Ninety percent of those polled favored drafting an agreement with our country with a view to reducing nuclear arsenals and reducing the threat of nuclear war, and 82 percent were against the militarization of space.

For your information, Mr Kissinger, all this and much more that is well known to the broad public falls within the concept of peace which has suddenly become so obscure to you!

In his article the author frequently turns to the West European countries. He is annoyed at the behavior of the "opposition" there. He primarily has in mind parties like the Social Democratic Party [SPD] in Germany and the Labor Party in Britain. Their opinion on ways of strengthening the foundations of peace coincides with the results of the above-mentioned poll of Americans. In all such cases there is a growing understanding by the masses of the people (the SPD and British Labor Party are parties with millions of supporters) of the need for action toward a precisely perceived, clear goal -- progress toward curbing the arms race.

The leadership of the British Labor Party reasonably points out in the defense policy document it has just published: "The disarmament process will not happen in an instant; rather, it will be achieved through a series of independent steps by individual countries and through the conclusion of international agreements following patient talks."

For its part, the party's executive committee forwards a series of constructive points for a British policy that should also promote broader, more coordinated efforts on an all-European scale with a view to progress in disarmament. The Laborites' immediate goal, the document says, should be to achieve NATO agreement on pursuing a policy of "renouncing first use" of nuclear armaments. It is impossible not to agree that this step would help to create nuclear-free zones in Europe; that is, it would first help to narrow the arena of the nuclear threat and then could lead to more substantial advances and results.

"We believe," the same document then points out, "that Britain must display independent initiatives to promote peace and nuclear disarmament." In this connection, the Labor Party leadership gives priority to Britain renouncing the acquisition of Trident missile submarines -- an extremely expensive program according only with the interests of the transatlantic military and like-minded people among London's official circles who use the terminology of NATO's "first-strike" strategy.

The strategy's perniciouness and danger to Britain itself are most unambiguously noted in the Labor Party document. In this connection, it denounces the concept now adopted by NATO chiefs of so-called "deep strikes" against Warsaw Pact countries (it has in mind the aggressive strategy of strikes against targets in the East European socialist countries).

And, finally, the Laborites' document confirms their commitment to seek the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. nuclear armaments and nuclear bases from British territory.

What is the significance of this document? It shows, contrary to the "forecasts" of official British propaganda, that not only ordinary members of the Labor Party but also its leadership are firm in their resolve to act for the country's true national interests and not for the designs of the transatlantic military, gripped as it is by atomic ambitions. Yet, following the Conservatives' victory in the last parliamentary election, the Tory ruling clique believed that those results would have a demoralizing effect on antimissile sentiment in the country. That has not happened.

And a second thing. The same official propaganda has recently made considerable efforts to persuade broad strata of the country's public that there is no alternative to NATO's present militarist course. The Conservative government's recent White Paper on defense frankly asserts that there is no "better alternative" to the NATO course. It remains quiet about how a devastating expenditure of funds and resources for the purposes of mass annihilation -- the most gigantic expenditure in human history -- is taking place within the NATO framework. And who can guarantee that the very worst will not happen as a result of the implementation of this senseless course!

There is an alternative to this course. Those who believe that stockpiling the most destructive weapons in a framework of "Atlanticism" is "in the order of things," and those who cannot conceive of a future without the arms race are taking up arms against it. THE TIMES has opposed the Labor leadership statement. It reiterates the cliches about wanting to leave Britain "unarmed," suggesting that the above-mentioned Labor document will please Moscow. As though everything that could introduce stability into present-day international relations must be rejected out of hand because it could be supported by socialist diplomacy. Given this "mode of thought," the London TIMES has nothing left but to hide itself in the caves of the Cold War forever!

Joint efforts are needed from all states in the prevailing situation aimed at achieving a breakthrough and giving the go-ahead for constructive diplomacy.

NORWEGIAN PAPER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY BASES

PM211515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Under the Pentagon's Heel"]

[Text] Oslo, 20 Aug -- The numerous military establishments located on Norway's territory serve the goals of U.S. and NATO strategy providing for the first use of nuclear weapons, the Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN points out.

There are six of these establishments in Rogaland alone, the newspaper stresses. They include Sola Air Base which, under a U.S.-Norwegian agreement, will be used in conjunction with other airfields by U.S. Air Force bombers carrying nuclear weapons in the event of a so-called "crisis situation" of hostilities. These establishments, FRIHETEN notes, are intended to support offensive operations and are therefore a direct threat to the Soviet Union.

The country's dangerous involvement in the Pentagon and NATO military preparations in the north is giving rise to resolute protests among the Norwegian peace champions, who launched their latest campaign to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe at the beginning of this month.

ARAB-USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COUNCIL MEETS

LD212018 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- The fifth session of the Council of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has opened at Moscow's International Trade Centre today. A delegation of the General Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of the Arab countries has arrived to attend the session in Moscow. The delegation includes representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. The session chaired by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is being attended by representatives of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, USSR Bank for Foreign Trade, the USSR State committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The Soviet Union's economic cooperation with the Arab countries is characterized by the high development rates. Over the 11 years after the establishment of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, the volume of mutual supplies has increased several times over. In 1983 it totalled 5,800 million rubles. Machinery and equipment necessary for the economic development of those countries make the bulk of the Soviet exports to the countries. In its turn the USSR purchases from them not only their staple export items, but also the products of new mills and factories built in the Arab countries.

Apart from purely trade exchanges the Soviet Union gives assistance to Arab countries in the implementation of major projects in the field of industrial and agricultural development within the framework of the agreements on economic cooperation signed with 12 Arab countries. Soviet specialists are taking part in projecting, supplying equipment and building various projects and training skilled personnel for them. The USSR's economic relations with the Arab countries develop on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

Welcoming the participants in the session, Ivan Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, spoke highly of the development of Soviet-Arab business relations on the basis of long-term agreements. He stressed at the same time that there are yet many unused potentialities for their further development.

In the course of the meeting of the council of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce the sides are examining the possibilities for a further increase in the volumes of mutual supplies, and, in particular the expansion of the Soviet export of machinery and equipment to the Arab countries and in this connection assistance in the training of technicians for these countries.

PDRY PARTY WORKERS CONCLUDE USSR VISIT

PM220845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], a delegation of YSP party workers headed by M.S. 'Abd al-Karim, secretary of the YSP committee for Al-Mahrah Governorate, has visited the Soviet Union. The South Yemeni comrades visited the Kirghiz SSR, were received at the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Osh obkom, and familiarized themselves with the activity of the republic's party organization and the work of the primary party organizations of some industrial enterprises and of a sovkhoz and kolkhoz. The delegation left for home on 15 August.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU PROPAGANDA WORK

PM211559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party was in the USSR 4-16 August to acquaint itself with CPSU agitation and propaganda work experience.

The Angolan guests had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department Organizational Party Work Department and Agitation and Propaganda Work Department and visited the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and a number of other departments and establishments. The delegation traveled to Krasnodar Kray where it acquainted itself with the kray party organization's activity in the ideological and political education of working people.

The Angolan party workers highly rated the Soviet people's success in communist building. They stressed that the CPSU's experience of educating the new man capable of selfless, creative labor and devoted service to the cause of peace and security of the peoples has special importance for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party whose aim is to build the foundations of socialism in Angola.

U.S. STATEMENTS ABOUT UGANDA CRITICIZED

LD171424 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1210 GMT 17 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Further crude attacks have been made on independent Uganda by U.S. State Department spokesman Hughes. He demagogically accused the republic's leadership of violating human rights. Even the American press is forced to admit that, arbitrarily taking it upon itself to defend the Ugandans from themselves, the United States is frankly interfering in the African state's internal affairs to force it to renounce its independent policy.

BURKINA FASO'S SANKARA DISSOLVES GOVERNMENT

LD200642 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Paris August 20 TASS -- By the decree of the head of state of Burkina Faso, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution Captain Thomas Sankara, the government of that country has been dissolved. Ministerial department principal secretaries will perform the functions of ministers until a new government is formed, FRANCE PRESSE reports with reference to Radio Ouagadougou.

CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER ON AEROFLOT FUTURE

PM211524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Chief Marshal of Aviation B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondents -- place, date not given: "Aeroflot's Wings" -- first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Civil aviation workers are celebrating USSR Air Forces Day at the very height of their busy season, with aircraft transporting up to 500,000 passengers each day in August. This period, to a great extent, decides the fate of the sector's state plan.

On the eve of the holiday IZVESTIYA correspondents met with Chief Marshal of Aviation B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation.

Question: Very little time remains until the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. With what results will Aeroflot begin the next one?

Answer: Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Aeroflot's workers are successfully fulfilling their plan targets and socialist pledges. During the first 3 years and 7 months of the 5-year plan they have transported 390.9 million passengers and 11.1 million metric tons of urgent national economic freight, while aircraft have been used to treat an area of almost 400 million hectares in agriculture and forestry.

Passengers are our main concern. In its desire to more fully satisfy Soviet people's needs, Aeroflot is inaugurating new long-distance and local services, expanding the network of airports, terminals, airline agencies, and airline ticketing offices, and is mechanizing and automating complex transportation processes.

At one of its recent regular sessions the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of further improving work on transport services for the population. It noted the shortcomings linked with various inconveniences experienced by passengers, with disruptions in flight schedules, and with poor work by inquiry and information services. Specific ways of actively developing transportation have been planned.

Having become an important component of the agro-industrial complex, Aeroflot is stepping up its assistance to agricultural workers. Let me remind you that, at present, aircraft carry out more than 100 different operations in rural areas. Incidentally, an aviation workers' conference took place recently in Tashkent and elaborated a precise plan for carrying out cotton defoliation work based on the experience of the best crews.

The aviation enterprises serving remote and inaccessible regions of the extreme north, Siberia, and the Far East are developing rapidly in the current 5-year plan period. Equipment and capital investments are channeled primarily into them. The 11th 5-Year Plan will result in the further strengthening of civil aviation's material and technical base. There has been a significant increase in the pool of IL-86, IL-62m, and TU-154 aircraft. There has been an average increase of 40 percent in air transportation by these aircraft in comparison with 1980.

Aviation work can be said to be gathering pace day by day. We will top the 0.5-billion mark in passenger transportation and the 15 million mark (in metric tons) in urgent freight and mail transportation. More than 0.5 billion hectares of kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields and forest areas will be treated from the air. These are the results which the sector must achieve, and the calculations for the next 5-year plan are largely based on them.

Question: What are the main trends in the intensive development of all civil aviation services?

Answer: The further increase in the volume of aviation operations under today's conditions is taking place primarily on the basis of production intensification, with the maximum utilization of all existing reserves and the saving of fuel and energy resources in every possible way. The airmen are coping quite confidently with this task. By this year's holiday, for example, we have ensured 13-14 percent growth in passenger turnover in comparison with the beginning of the 5-year plan. This growth has been achieved exclusively through efficient fuel utilization.

Let me dwell on the trends which we consider to be the main ones. In the first place, it is a matter of the organizational and technical improvement of all work. A great effect is produced by making air routes more direct, using the optimum flight speeds and heights, and taxiing with partially switched off engines or with the help of special tractors. All this, according to guideline estimates, produces approximately 50-60 percent of the total savings.

I must also say something about the improvement in the actual structure of transport operations. The emphasis is on constantly increasing the share of IL-86, IL-62, IL-62m, and TU-154 aircraft in the total volume of civil aviation operations. At the same time a number of measures have been introduced to impose certain restrictions on the use of AN-24 and YAK-40 aircraft, which are intended, as is well known, for short distance flights. The restrictions have primarily affected those regions which have a sufficiently well-developed network of ground transportation. The use of YAK-40 and AN-24 aircraft is also inexpedient on routes covered by heavier aircraft, whose fuel efficiency indicator is 1.5-2 times higher.

The saving of fuel is, of course, directly dependent on cadres' responsibility and interest in the thrifty consumption of fuel. We are improving the system of bonus payments to aviation staff, and primarily flight crews, for fuel savings. We have made aviation enterprise leaders responsible (including materially) for adherence to fuel limits and for the reduction of relative fuel consumption. Unfortunately, the economical and thrifty approach toward this matter is not yet the rule everywhere. We take those who breach plan discipline strictly to task.

The struggle to save fuel, energy, and other resources in every possible way is not just a short-lived campaign. In this matter, we are cooperating with the industrial ministries and departments -- the Ministry of Aviation Industry and research and design organizations.

Question: Yet, there must still be some unresolved problems...

Answer: I would name as one of the problems that we are overcoming by striving to bring into operation the existing reserves, the lack of reciprocal interest between clients and our aviation enterprises in improving the commercial freight capacity of aviation equipment in operations in various national economic sectors. The indicator used in this work -- "logged flying hours" [nalet privedennkh chasov] -- does not help the cardinal solution of the question. At present, a number of aviation enterprises are conducting an experiment using physical indicators for aviation operations in the national economy -- hectares of land treated, passengers and freight transported, areas photographed during aerial photography operations. It is planned to introduce a general transition to physical indicators with the beginning of the next, the 12th, 5-Year Plan.

The reconstruction of airfields to accommodate the new wide-bodied IL-86 aircraft is progressing at a slow pace.

I would note that labor productivity on this aircraft is significantly higher than the corresponding indicator on IL-62 and TU-154 aircraft. Nevertheless, today we are unfortunately still unable to expand the area covered by its flights. The airport to take this airliner in Norilsk is not yet ready, and the reconstruction of landing strips in Sochi, Sukhumi, and other cities has been delayed. Let us hope that by the beginning of the next 5-year plan, the construction ministries will have managed to complete the necessary work and we will be able to fly the IL-86 to considerably more cities than we can now. I would also like to express a wish regarding the Ministry of Aviation Industry. In our view it is necessary to step up work to improve the fuel efficiency of aviation engines.

Question: Boris Pablovich, let us try to look into the future, at the year 2000. What heights -- metaphorically speaking -- will have been scaled by the sector?

Answer: Aviation transport will grow faster than other types of transportation. Aeroflot routes will be served by new, highly productive, reliable, and economical equipment. This will replace many of the aircraft and helicopters currently in use. The traffic capacity of airports is being increased. The creation of an integrated air traffic control system for the country will have been largely completed and work will continue on introducing the latest technical means ensuring regular and safe flights.

Civil aviation receives constant assistance in its development from the party and soviet organs in republics, krays, and oblasts. We value their support in the implementation of many of our plans highly.

I would like to emphasize, in particular, that people are our main asset and pride. Their selfless labor is the source of our success. On the eve of the holiday the family of distinguished Aeroflot people was swelled by a new group of honored pilots and navigators of the USSR. This is both a lofty appraisal of the airmen's labor and evidence of the constant concern shown by the party and the government for the sector's personnel.

Our young people -- worthy replacements for the older generation of airmen -- enjoy great prestige. Over the last few years tens of thousands of pilots, engineers, and technicians have joined aviation enterprises from Aeroflot's higher and secondary education establishments. Much attention is devoted to young people in the sector. Today this work is aimed at fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." The main element in educating our replacements, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, is: "maximum conviction, comradely attention, and practical assistance -- that is a mandatory requirement for the style of party leadership of the young people's organization.

Question: How are Aeroflot's international services developing?

Answer: Soviet civil aviation carries peace, friendship, and cooperation on its wings. These words are close to the hearts of, and understood by, all who are sincerely interested in ensuring that no more wars ever take place in our planet. Aeroflot's foreign routes spread over a vast area, covering 96 states in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Of course, the complex international situation and the opposition to and direct provocations against Aeroflot in a number of capitalist states are bound to have an effect on the development of our international services. Under these conditions, our aviation workers manifest staunchness and endurance, coupled with lofty political vigilance.

...USSR Air Forces Day is the holiday of all aviation workers: military and civil pilots, aviation industry workers, and DOSAAF sportsmen. All of them, in the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, are fully resolved to make a worthy contribution to implementing the responsible tasks for the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

GRISHIN DELIVERS REPORT AT MOSCOW PARTY MEETING

LD212134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Video caption says TASS report] A meeting of the Mossovet party group took place in Moscow today. It discussed questions connected with raising the role of communist deputies in further perfecting the work of the Moscow City Soviet in light of demands of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Comrade Grishin, member of the Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report.

After an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the Mossovet work in various areas, the participants of the meeting focused their attention on existing shortcomings. Leaders of a number of departments and services of the Moscow Gorispolkom who have not ensured the fulfillment of tasks on comprehensive development of the city were subjected to sharp, principled criticism. Participants adopted a decision directed at raising the leading role of the Communist deputies in the entire work of the soviet, above all in the work of fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans, the socialist obligations, of 1984 and of the 5-year plan as a whole, and the implementation of the electors' mandates.

TURKMEN SSR ON TRADE PLANS, DEFICIENCIES

GF211730 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A meeting was held today at the headquarters of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee on the condition of and measures for fulfilling the trade turnover plans during 1984. Chiefs of the obkom departments, deputy chairmen of the oblast soviet executive committees, and leaders of trade organizations of the ministries and departments involved in the production and trade of consumer goods were in attendance.

Those who addressed the meeting stressed the necessity of fulfilling the trade turnover plans and supplying the republic's population with a wide range of goods. Comrade Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee discussed the shortcomings and omissions in the organization of trade and in the supply of (?daily demanded) goods to the population. The republic's trade organizations are still inadequately carrying out their work of ensuring the supply of consumer goods to the population. The assortment of (?daily demanded) goods remains very limited and the quality of goods is low. The individual industrial enterprises that produce consumer goods are regularly violating the contractual pledges for the delivery of goods. There are shortcomings in the selection and placing of trade cadres. Comrade Rachkov dwelt on the tasks of the party, soviet, and economic organs to take further measures for fulfilling the plans.

Participants stressed the necessity of raising the organizational level of trade in daily demanded goods and the timely [word indistinct] in the trade sector.

They also stressed the necessity of expanding weekend fairs and markets and of taking decisive measures to ensure the supply of adequate and high quality vegetable and fruit products to the population.

Comrade Suyunov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kireyev, chief of the trade and consumer services department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, attended the meeting.

ESTONIAN CP PLENUM EXAMINES CADRE SHORTCOMINGS

LD211715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee took place in Tallinn today. A discussion took place on the tasks of the republican party oranization for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decision on the participation of leading cadres of the Estonian SSR in political education work among the working people.

The main speaker, Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party, and others who spoke noted that good final production indicators are being achieved above all by those collectives whose leaders see participation in ideological work as their direct duty.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum, there are shortcomings and omissions in the work of party organizations and leading cadres on working people's ideological and theoretical education. There are still instances of a narrowly bureaucratic, parochial approach to the work at hand, formalism, high-handed administration, a passion for meetings, and pen-pushing. Special attention was paid to the issue of increasing the class educationof working people.

The work of the Tallinn Gorkom on improving the style and methods of party organizations' work, in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instructions, was also discussed.

Comrade Slezko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, spoke at the plenum.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL ON HOUSING DISTRIBUTION CRITERIA

LD211058 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- The Sverdlovsk regional council of trade unions (the Urals) has examined a complaint from the workers of the gas compressor station of Krasnaya Tura about violations of the existing procedure for the distribution of housing by the local administrations. The trade union council found illegal the actions of Andrey Rerikh, one of the local officials responsible for this, and raised the question of relieving him of his official duties (which was done accordingly). At the same time it reprimanded Viktor Shchedrov, chairman of the local trade union committee, for negligence.

All this was learned by journalists from Aleksey Viktorov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) who told them in detail about the rights of the trade unions in the matter of distribution of housing.

Although thirty million Soviet people have had their housing conditions improved over the last three years, it is still impossible to meet all requests for better housing.

Therefore, we have, of necessity, to give new flats, in the first place, to those who need them most, Viktorov said.

Moving to a new flat is only the result of a great amount of preparatory work. Functioning under every factory trade union committee is a commission on housing which inspects the housing conditions of workers who have handed in applications for new flats and draws up waiting lists.

To keep the housing problem under public review and to enlist the cooperation of workers themselves in controlling the distribution of housing, waiting lists are made public ten days before they are approved by the management and the trade union committee. This enables all members of a given work collective to make their remarks and receive explanations.

The trade unions have the right to demand a demotion or removal of an official found guilty of violating the legislation on housing. By the way, conflicts of this kind do not occur often because the exercise by the trade unions in their rights in this field helps preclude any violations in time, said the secretary of the AUCCTU.

The law on work collectives and enhancing their role in running enterprises, institutions and organizations, adopted a year ago, is also a factor making for a fair distribution of housing. Under this law it is the workers themselves who decide the most important matters of production and social questions including naturally questions of housing, at their general meetings. This has made public control over housing construction and distribution of housing still broader and more effective.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES MEETINGS IN GEORGIA

PM201407 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 August front-pages a 300-word Vakhtang Kiknadze report entitled "Developing Viticulture Intensively" that describes a 10 August plenum of the Mayakovskiy Raykom held to discuss "the rayon party organization's tasks in further developing viticulture in light of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau 22 May 1984 resolution" and addressed by First Secretary G. Nozadze. The report states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum."

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 14 August front-pages a 400-word Shota Gvinianidze report on a 12 August Kutaisi conference of the local party-economic aktiv held to discuss "Kutaisi Gorispolkom's measures to implement the economic experiment aimed at creating a system for the comprehensive management of the city's economy and social infrastructure. Entitled "First Steps in the Experiment," the report states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference."

DEPUTY MINISTER A.I. SOROKIN DIES 9 AUG

PM160811 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Aug 84 p 4

[Obituary of Deputy Minister A.I. Sorokin]

[Excerpts] Aleksey Ivanovich Sorokin, deputy minister of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and member of the CPSU since 1942, died on 9 August 1984 after a long and serious illness.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV PRESENTS STATE HONORS

LD171803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders in the Kremlin today to a group of comrades, awarding state awards and certificates and conferring titles of honor upon them. The Order of Lenin and the Gold Medal of the Hammer and Sickle were presented to Academician Cherenkov, Hero of Socialist Labor. The writer Aleksin People's Artiste of the USSR (Peltser), and professor Stanis, rector of Lumumba University of Friendship of Peoples, received the Order of Lenin. Also presented were Orders of the October Revolution, the Red Banner of Labor, and the Friendship of Peoples. Korshunov, artiste of the USSR Malyy State Academic Theater; Samoilov, artiste of the Moscow Mayakovskiy Academic Theater; and the composer Kholminov received certificates conferring upon them the honored title of USSR People's Artist.

BRIEFS

BOGOLYUBOV AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for services to the development of science, the training of scientific cadres, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday, Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Bogolyubov has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution. [Text] [Moscow Televison Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Aug 84 LD]

KOSTYUK AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum Academician Platon Grigoryevich Kostyuk has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for his great services in the development of the science of biology, the training of scientific cadres, and in connection with his 60th birthday. As academician secretary of the Physiology Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of physiology at the Ukrainian Academy, he is in charge of significant research work for which he was awarded the USSR, State Prime in 1983. He has made a great contribution toward implementing the Mosg [Brain] program, which was worked out by the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician Kostyuk has for several years been heading an international commission that coordinates the efforts of scientists from socialist countries who are working on the problems of man's higher neural activity. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 84 LD]

TV ON LATVIAN SHORES -- All-Central and republican televsion programs can from today on be seen by inhabitants in the outlying Latvian fishing settlements and kolkhoz villages The first Moskva receiving satellite communications station in the Baltic Region has been set up in the seashore settlement of Kolka has successfully passed tests, and is now operational. It is automatic and relays programs both in color and black and white. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 84 LD]

EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE IMPEDES HARVESTING WORK

PM211457 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Aug 84 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Observing Delivery Discipline: From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] Grain harvesting is continuing on the country's fields and the harvesting of other agricultural crops is getting under way. The success of this work largely depends on the regular supply of the necessary equipment, spare parts, and other resources to agriculture, yet a whole range of supply plants are failing to meet deadlines for the fulfillment of orders for the countryside.

This was mentioned at the latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture, which was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture. In particular, the glaring example of delivery discipline violation by the Tula Combine Plant was cited. At the very height of the harvesting period, the collective of that enterprise failed to supply the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes with 2,800 headers for attachment to the Niva and Kolos combines already dispatched by Rostselmash, so harvesting machines without heads stood idle like dead weights in the machine yards of many farms, just when the machine operators really needed them in the fields.

To all appearances, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, which has jurisdiction over that enterprise, did not draw the appropriate conclusions from the criticism directed at it at previous sessions. According to operational data of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the situation as regards supplying agriculture with spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines has not improved at all compared with the first 6 months. In July, too, a number of plants did not cope with plans to manufacture parts so essential for the harvesting and postharvesting cultivation of soil. Among the laggards, the session's participants cited the Krasnoyarsk Production Association for Grain-Harvesting Combines, the Ryazselmash and Odessapochvomash Production Associations, the Vladimir and Pavlodar Tractor Plants, and other enterprises.

The feed procurement workers are also experiencing considerable difficulties at present, again through the fault of individual supplier plants which are delaying the dispatch to the countryside of headers for KSK-100 combines, tractor rakes, pickup balers, loaders, and also spare parts for feed harvesting equipment. The following are permitting a lag to occur in this respect -- the Gomselmash and Zavod imeni Ukhtomskogo Production Associations, the Orelzhivmash and Sol-Iletskkormmash Plants, and other enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production.

Delivery discipline violations have the most adverse effect on the utilization of equipment. Thus, despite all the efforts of kolkhoz and sovkhoz engineering services, only 86 percent of the country's silage harvesting combines were in a state of readiness as of 1 August (that is at the very height of feed procurement.) Because of a shortage of the necessary repair parts, 38,600 of these machines could not be taken into the fields. For this reason 1,730 units for preparing vitamin meal are standing idle.

The transport of the gathered harvest is causing agricultural workers much concern at present. Hundreds of thousands of trucks are busy with this work. Frequently they stand idle, again through lack of spare parts, which are delivered by enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

Here is an example: The Yaroslavl Actodizel Production Association in the first 7 months failed to supply the countryside with 2,000 crankshafts, more than 150,000 sets of piston rings, around 60,000 bearings, and many other parts.

The session also examined other questions connected with technical provision for the harvest campaign. Criticisms in connection with delivery discipline violations were leveled against the Ministries of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and of Railways, and other departments.

The session's participants elaborated measures aimed at eliminating the lags in this important matter. Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff's work.

UKRAINIAN CP ASSAILS HARVEST OPERATIONS

AU211110 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of questions concerning preparations for commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist occupiers.

Progress was examined in the harvest, grain sales to the state, feed procurement, and other works carried out at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that a number of farms in Odessa, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitskiy, Ternopol, and other oblasts were slow in settling these questions. Poltava, Kirovograd and Nikolayev Oblasts are lagging in the repair of corn harvesting equipment. Some farms in Kiev, Zhitomir, and Rovno Oblast are slow in preparing the soil for winter crops. Chernigov, Lvov and Sumy Oblasts have procured less hay and green grass preserve than in 1983. Straw stacking and preparations for making silage have not been organized in a satisfactory manner everywhere.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee demanded from leaders of agricultural ministries and departments, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms that the situation be remedied without delay. The mowing and threshing of early grain crops are to be completed as soon as possible, the gathering of groat crops is to be speeded up, preparations for the gathering of late crops are to be completed on time and the gathering itself is to be carried out in a well organized manner. Each farm must use all possibilities and reserves to replenish the stocks of coarse and succulent feed, and to ensure that it is used rationally. It is important that winter crop sowing be carried out well and at the most suitable time.

MOSCOW RECOMMENDS UKRAINE'S WHEAT TECHNOLOGY

LD202204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Today the USSR Ministry of Agriculture reviewed the experience of the Ukraine in the introduction of intensive technology of wheat cultivation, and recommend it for wide distribution. At the microphone is Aleksey Grigoriyevich Denisenko, deputy agriculture minister of the Ukraine:

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as is known, approved measures to increase grain production by means of intensive utilization of bare fallows and introduction of progressive technology.

This technology is being introduced for winter sowing of next year's harvest. The experience of many farms of the Ukraine confirms the good results obtained from such methods of grain growing. Even in dry areas of the republic, winter wheat on bare fallows and rich soil provides a yield of 1.5-2 times higher than any previous method.

During the current winter sowing we shall introduce the new technology on an area of 1,440,000 hectares. Of this, 800,000 will be on bare fallows and the rest, in an area of sufficient moisture, in accordance with the best precursors. [sentence as heard]

REPUBLIC SILAGE PROCUREMENT DATA REPORTED

PM221000 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 17 Aug front-pages a 1,200-word agricultural review by A. Olyashev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration for Feeds, Meadows, and Pastures, and M. Smurygin, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Feed and corresponding member of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, under the heading: "The 'Winter Pasture' Is Being Created Now." The article is preceded by the following editorial introduction:

"As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 13 August sown and natural grasses had been reaped on 71 million hectares. Some 52 million metric tons of hay, 58 million metric tons of haylage, and 34 million metric tons of straw, chaff, and other coarse grasses had been procured. Silage preparation is getting under way on an increasingly broad front with every passing day. Some 28 million metric tons of silage have already been laid in."

The following figures are then given:

Silage Obtained

	As percentage of the plan	As percentage of last year's figures
RSFSR	12	96
Ukraine	8	83
Belorussia	25	115
Uzbekistan	---	---
Kazakhstan	0.4	34
Georgia	8	70
Azerbaijan	9	68
Lithuania	50	140
Moldavia	---	---
Latvia	33	192
Kirghizia	5	92
Tajikistan	27	85
Armenia	21	55
Turkmenia	16	64
Estonia	56	99

"Owing to the unfavorable weather in the current year, lags in feed procurement have emerged in certain oblasts. There is a possibility of making up this shortfall with corn silage. Favorable conditions have emerged for the development of the crop in most regions. It is necessary to conserve all corn crops and harvest them as quickly as possible and without losses. In the current year this crop can and must play a special role in strengthening the feed base."

The remainder of the article notes that conditions for harvesting corn are good this year and discusses the merits of chemical conservation for harvesting in bad weather conditions.

RSFSR REPORTS HARVESTING, WINTER SOWING PROGRESS

LD212221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The RSFSR CSA has published data on the progress of the republic's fieldwork. The harvesting frontier continues to spread as more farms of Siberia are beginning the threshing of grain crops. According to the statisticians' data, at the beginning of this week grain had been reaped on more than 36 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes; that is, 54 percent of the whole area.

Commenting on this data, the deputy chief of the main directorate of farming of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, Mikhail Aleksandrovich Mesko, noted that, basically, the weather in recent days has favored the harvest. Only in the Non-Chernozem Zone has it been complicated by rains. The harvest is being gathered on almost 1 million hectares every 24 hours. Farms of southern regions have begun threshing corn, and in the North Caucasus, large areas were sown in early ripening hybrids of this spring crop.

The rate of work for the future harvest is increasing every day. Nine million hectares of land have been plowed. Four-fifths of all fields have been prepared for winter sowing, and winter crops have not been sown on about 6 million hectares. Sowing in Bryansk and Kaluga Oblasts is a little behind. Here, seeds have only been sown on 1 percent of the areas allocated to them, while in the more southern oblasts, up to half of the winter fields have already been sown.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AIR FORCES DAY COMMEMORATION

Kutakhov Interview

PM211529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with USSR Deputy Defense Minister Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent pegged to Air Forces Day: "Guarding a Peaceful Sky"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Air Force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] After the war aircraft acquired a qualitatively new look. Can you tell us, please, about the present stage of development of our Air Force and its role and place in the Soviet Union Armed Forces system.

P.S. Kutakhov: The most characteristic aspect of the development of military aircraft in recent years is the further enhancement of their fighting power. Military aircraft are now supersonic, have a massive range, and can operate at various altitudes -- from the lowest to the stratospheric. The technical specifications of our machines permit them to perform a variety of complex tasks in all types of weather.

Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and the hard work of scientists, designers, and working people in the aircraft industry, Air Force units are receiving better aircraft equipment, armaments, and up-to-date flight control and servicing facilities, embodying the supreme achievements of Soviet science and industry.

Our combat and transport aircraft possess splendid tactical flight and operating qualities and they make extensive use of complex automatic systems.

But the equipment is only one element of combat might. It is important that the formidable weaponry should be in the hands of airmen who are totally dedicated to the Communist Party and Soviet people, airmen who are ideologically tempered, bold, and skillful.

Aircraft engineering specialists: engineers, technicians, mechanics, and troops of servicing subunits occupy a worthy place in the airmen's ranks. Flight safety and success in aerial battle, accurate bombing and confident long-distance navigation depend largely on their work, knowledge, expertise, and inherent highly developed sense of responsibility with which they promptly and irreproachably prepare the aircraft equipment on the ground.

In today's complex international situation special attention is being paid to further increasing the combat readiness of all units and formations of the Air Force. After all, the combat readiness of military aircraft is an essential condition of our motherland's security, They are the most maneuverable branch of the Armed Forces and possess, on top of that, tremendous striking power.

As an important integral part of the Soviet Armed Forces, our Air Force had the task of carrying out joint combat actions with Ground Forces and the Navy. It can also perform independent combat tasks. Our military aircraft accord fully with the nature and demands of modern warfare.

Even in the last war every operation involved the Air Force; now, with the increase in the combat potential of aircraft, their role is becoming even bigger. The actions of the Air Force do much to determine the aims, scope, pace, and dynamism of any operation.

All this shows how important are questions relating to the organization of close interaction between the Air Force and Ground Forces and the other branches of the Armed Forces.

[Question] The qualitative changes in aircraft equipment and weapons are obviously making new demands on our airmen...

P.S. Kutakhov: In order to be able to control modern equipment, an airman must possess sound knowledge, a broad outlook, and high moral and combat qualities. Flying modern aircraft and waging successful aerial battles is inconceivable without in-depth knowledge of equipment, aerodynamics, combat tactics and theory, and sound aircraft control skills. An airman must be able to fully exploit its combat potential.

In short, a Soviet airman is a highly educated specialist with a higher engineering education, capable of rapid, in-depth assimilation of new aircraft equipment and possessing determination, firmness of character, valor and courage and the ability to take a necessary risk for victory's sake.

The glorious Soviet airmen have always been among the explorers of unknown territory; they have performed bold feats and increase the glory of their homeland. They have a infinite love of our socialist motherland and of their profession, an audacity, a resolve, a desire to know new things, a strict and exacting view of their every step in life and service, a highly developed consciousness, and a sense of responsibility and dependability. It is all these qualities that together constitute the foundation of the moral, political, and combat complexion of our airmen -- real Soviet patriots and internationalists.

Sound moral, political, and psychological hardening, military expertise and physical stamina -- the qualities necessary for victory over strong opponents -- do not come automatically. They are the product of the entire system of combat and political training and purposeful party political work and all that goes with army life.

[Question] What are the airmen doing to celebrate USSR Air Forces Day?

P.S. Kutakhov: Summer combat training is in full swing at the moment. Air Force personnel are struggling for high indicators in combat and political training and in strengthening military discipline, and they are working hard to master modern aircraft systems, the art of aerial battle, interception, accurate bomb and missile strikes, and effective methods of using weapons. In classes and at airfields, in flying zones and on firing ranges, airmen are learning to hit the target first time day and night, and in difficult weather conditions and tactical situations.

Commanders, political organs, and party organizations are struggling hard to increase the efficiency of the entire training and education process and to augment the ranks of top-class specialists and outstanding combat and political trainees.

On the eve of the holiday a new detachment of illustrious airmen has been awarded the honorary title of USSR honored military airman and honored military navigator.

All these achievements are the result of creative military labor by Air Force personnel implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

They are the result of a deep and clear understanding of the immediate and long-term tasks set out in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches on problems of our state's domestic and international activity of increasing responsibility for the defense of the Great October gains.

Soviet people can be sure that the airmen, together with all the other servicemen of the Armed Forces and in fraternal cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, will continue to vigilantly watch over our motherland's peace and security and the great gains of socialism.

Yefimov Speaks

LD191528 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpts] USSR Air Forces Day is marked on 19 August in the Soviet Union. Radio Moscow has invited Aleksandr Yefimov, marshal of aviation, to its studio. He is a famous World War II pilot. Marshal Aleksandr Yefimov is now first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Army's Air Force.

[Begin Yefimov recording -- in Russian, fading into translation] Our country has contributed a great deal to the creation and development of aviation.

The Soviet Air Force now has at its disposal supersonic planes, adapted for flights at high altitudes, for flights in any weather conditions, missile-carrier aircraft equipped with the most up-to-date types of arms and means to discover the enemy and zero in on the target. These machines are also equipped with the most modern navigation and target-homing devices. The Soviet Air Force is highly mobile and maneuverable, capable of using radioelectronic warfare equipment in all weather conditions and at all times of the day or year.

The USSR is a peace-loving country; it threatens no one and does not intend to attack anyone. However, tension is currently growing in the international arena. It is the fault of imperialists and, above all, reactionary circles in the United States that the situation has again become more acute. The U.S. Administration is openly preparing itself for a new crusade against the USSR and other socialist countries, said Marshal Aleksandr Yefimov. In these conditions, the Soviet people are doing everything necessary to ensure its own security and that of its friends and allies. The Soviet pilots incessantly increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, this mighty factor which keeps in check the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction. [end recording]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS ROLE OF MILITARY PRESS

PM211533 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 August in its Second Edition front-pages a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Military Press; Approaching the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory." Pointing out that "military press publications are called on to help readers understand even more deeply that our victory in the Great Patriotic War was profoundly natural," the editorial notes:

"In comprehensively revealing the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the firmness of world socialism's positions, it is essential to show all the acuteness and complexity of the international situation, to expose the antipeople essence of imperialism and the militarist plans of the United States and its NATO allies, and to deal a resolute, reasoned rebuff to our ideological adversaries."

Although the press is assigning an increasing role to the "heroic theme," the editorial continues, "it must be admitted that many newspaper items on Soviet people's combat and labor exploits during the war years lack vividness and persuasiveness."

The editorial also discusses the duty of military journalists to "write with inspiration about present-day life in the Army and Navy" and emphasizes the conclusion that the military press must use the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory to mobilize Armed Forces personnel "to further raise the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness."

ORDER OF RED STAR TO USSR OFFICER IN AFGHANISTAN

PM200910 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 August in its Second Edition carries on page 3 under the general heading "Award For Bravery" the following USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree:

"On the award of the Order of the Red Star to Captain G.I. Kudinov

"For the courage and valor he showed in carrying out his military duty, Capt Georgiy Ivanovich Kudinov has been awarded the Order of the Red Star.

"K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

"T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

"Moscow, Kremlin, 15 August 1984"

The decree is accompanied by the following TASS report:

"It was an ordinary exercise: The students were throwing combat grenades out of the tank. Their actions were being controlled by officer Georgiy Kudinov, the platoon commander. Student Mikhail Perevezentsev's turn to carry out the exercise arrived. He raised his arm, but as he went to throw, unfortunately caught his hand on the door handle and involuntarily unclasped his fingers. The grenade dropped into the machine's fighting compartment.

"Instead of immediately jumping out of the tank, the confused student fell down into the fighting compartment. In a flash the officer was alongside his subordinate. He kicked the grenade away, pushed Mikhail behind the weapon's breech plate [kazennik], and shielded the man with his body. And just then the explosion occurred!

"Thanks to the officer's bravery the student's life was saved, although Kudinov himself was seriously wounded. Lieutenant Colonel N. Kholodov of the medical service extracted 60 splinters from his body.

"This officer enjoys deserved prestige and respect in the unit. He wears on his chest the Order of the Red Star and the 'For Valor' medal, which G. Kudinov won for bravery and heroism in carrying out his international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan."